JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2742.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1783.

At a meeting of the public creditors, at the house of Thomas Carpenter, in East-Bradford, Chester county, Nov. 16, 1782, the following petition was agreed on.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,

The PETITION *of divers freemen, inhabitants of the county of Chester,*

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, anxious for the freedom and independence of their country, and in support of the present just and necessary war, against the tyranny and usurpation of the King of Great-Britain, some by advancing considerable sums of money to the public use, and all by furnishing supplies of various kinds, endeavoured to render such essential services to the State, as its exigencies required.

We are informed it hath been proposed by Congress to discontinue the drawing of bills, payable in France, for the interest of monies lent the United States before the first day of March, 1778, which, with the suspension of the payment of interest due on monies lent since that period, is a great inconvenience and hardship to your petitioners.

That considerable sums are due to your petitioners for articles furnished, and services done the United States, which are generally unliquidated and unascertained, and no provision made for the payment of them, that we have heard of.

If the public necessities make it necessary thus to withold the sums due to individuals, they are certainly entitled to the payment of the usual interest, or to such compensation as may enable them to borrow from their more fortunate neighbours.

A strange kind of policy has been too long pursued, of using the most meritorious and deserving of the people worse than those who with-held every assistance in their power, and never contributed to the defence of their country, save that the law compelled them reluctantly to part with.

That forme Assemblies, through a shameful negligence, and criminal inattention to the duty they owed their country, have permitted those intrusted with public money to waste and embezzle it without being compelled to account for the same for a number of years, whereby many, it is said, have acquired fortunes, and fattened on the spoils of their country, which is greatly injurious to the community, and dishonorable to the government.

That the salaries annexed to several offices in the State are, we apprehend, vastly more than adequate to the services of the persons holding the same, and beyond the ability of your petitioners to pay, burthened as we are by necessary taxes, and deprived of the use of a considerable part of our property.

We therefore request your honorable House, in whose wisdom and regard to justice we fully confide, to take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief as our situation justly deserves, and is in your power to bestow.

Signed, by Order, and in behalf of the Public Creditors of Chester county,

JOHN PEARSON,
ABEL GRIFFETH,
THOMAS HESLEP,
JOSEPH PARKE,
JOHN RAMSEY,
READING HOWELL,
} Committee.

Nov. 16, 1782.

Messieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

THE following papers having been ordered to be published by the *General Assembly of Maryland*, in order to do honor to that liberal spirit of individuals, which in a few months hath furnished such large subscriptions towards the founding a COLLEGE in that State, it is hoped the different publishers of news-papers in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, from their love to the sciences, will be induced to give the said papers a place in some of their weekly publications, as soon as it may be convenient. For the better apprehending the occasion of the said papers, it is necessary to prefix the *incorporating Clause* of the act, or charter, for founding the College, viz.

"And be it *enacted*, that when *ten* Visitors and Governors of the said intended College shall be chosen as aforesaid, in addition to the *seven* Visitors of Kent county School for the time being; and when the said *seventeen* Visitors and Governors shall, by an instrument of writing, under their hands, to the General Assembly of this State directed, and duly delivered, DECLARE, that they are willing and desirous to take upon them, and to discharge the trust of Visitors and Governors of the said intended college, and that an estate, or sum or sums of money, not less than *five thousand pounds* current money, or the just value thereof, (including the estate of Kent county school) is in their hands, or so secured to be paid to them, that they will answer for the value thereof, and the application of the same towards founding, endowing and supporting the said college, according to their best judgment and the tenor of this act (provided always that such instrument of writing be lodged with the general assembly as aforesaid, within *five years* after the passing of this act)----that then and in such case, the said seventeen Visitors and Governors, and such other person and persons as they shall choose to make up and perpetuate the number of twenty-four, agreeable to the tenor hereof, shall be, and are hereby declared to be one *Community, Corporation and Body Politic*, to have continuance for ever, by the name of "The Visitors and Governors of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the State of Maryland," in honourable and perpetual memory of his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, the illustrious and virtuous commander in chief of the armies of the United States, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession; provided nevertheless, that *seventeen* of the said Visitors and Governors shall always be residents on the Eastern Shore of this State, but that the seven additional Visitors and Governors (to make up and perpetuate the number of twenty-four) *may be chosen* from this, or any part of the adjacent States, if they are such persons as can reasonably undertake to attend the quarterly visitations, and are thought capable, by their particular learning, weight and character, to advance the interest and reputation of the said seminary."

To the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Maryland.*

WE, the subscribers, agreeable to our appointment by "the Visitors and Governors of Washington College, in the State of Maryland," and on their behalf, beg leave to present and deliver to the General Assembly, the *instrument of writing*, or *declaration of trust*, required by law, as the condition upon which the operation of their charter is to commence.

The very numerous and liberal subscriptions which have been obtained towards founding and supporting this College, in the different counties to which our applications were directed, are a proof of the zeal of the subscribers for the advancement of knowledge, virtue and public spirit. By that zeal, the Visitors of Kent county school have been enabled to give existence to a Corporation for the advancemente of literature, in less than *five months*, for which they were allowed five years by the indulgence of law. We trust, and are assured, that such exertions of individuals, for the public emolument, do not only merit, but will receive the most public approbation, as well as future protection and encouragement of the Legislature. Together with the *declaration of trust*, and list of subscriptions, we beg leave to present to the *General Assembly*, copies of a letter from the Visitors of Kent county school to his Excellency the illustrious Commander in Chief of our armies, on the subject of this College, and of the answer which they had the honor to receive from his Excellency. The exalted and patriotic sentiments which it contains can only be truly conveyed to the public by the letter itself.

We would further humbly *pray* the General Assembly, that the several papers and *subscription lists* herewith presented may be preserved among their journals and printed with the same; that the names of the *first founders, benefactors and patrons of this seminary* may remain on PERPETUAL RECORD. The names of future benefactors may be reported and recorded on a future day.

WILLIAM SMITH.
November 23, 1782. PERE LETHRBURY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

WE, the subscribers, "Visitors and Governors of "Washington College, in the State of Maryland," beg leave to *declare*, that, agreeable to the act, whereby we are incorporated, entituled. "An Act for founding a College at Chester Town," there are *ten* visitors and governors duly chosen in different counties of this shore, upon subscriptions of *Five Hundred Pounds* each, in addition to the *seven* visitors of Kent County School; and that "we are willing and desirous to take upon us and discharge the "trust of visitors and governors of the said college, and that an "estate or sum and sums not less than *Five Thousand Pounds* current money (including the estate of Kenty county school) is "so secured to be paid to us, that we will answer for the value "thereof, and the application of the same, towards founding, "endowing and supporting the said College, according to our "best judgment and the tenor of the said act," which is our CHARTER. And we further *declare* that a sum of money, exceeding Five Thousand Pounds, (exclusive of the estate of Kent county school) and amounting to *Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-two Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Five Pence*, is subscribed towards the said College, as will appear by the subscription * lists hereunto annexed; and that we will use our best endeavours, and have no doubt to obtain a due collection of the whole of the said subscriptions, and will apply the same, as far as obtained, faithfully, towards founding, endowing and supporting the said College; and also all future benefactions, subscriptions, and contributions, that may come into our management and power.

This we declare this 15th of Oct. 1782, under our hands, having first taken the oaths of fidelity and support to this State, according to the direction of our said charter of incorporation.

Subscribed October 15th,
William Smith, President.
Jos. Nicholson,
James Anderson,
John Scott,
William Bordley,
Pere Lethrbury,
Benjamin Chambers,
John Page,
Robert Goldsborough,
Wm. Perry,
Peter Chaille,
James Lloyd,
Joshua Seney.

Oct 22. Thomas Smyth, jun.
Nov. 8. Samuel Keene,
Nov. 13. Wm. Paca,
Nov. 19. Wm. Thomson.

Copy of a letter from the Visitors *of* Kent County School, *to His Excellency General Washington.*

May it please your Excellency,

BY order and in behalf of the Visitors of Kent County school, I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency, an act of the *General Assembly of Maryland*, for erecting a COLLEGE at Chester, for the benefit of the Eastern Shore, or Peninsula between Chesapeak and Delaware Bays, which they have dignified with the auspicious name of "WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *in the* "*State of Maryland*, in honorable and perpetual memory of his "Excellency *General Washington*, the illustrious and virtuous "Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States."

In every possible way, your country wishes to erect public monuments to you, even while *living*, and posterity, without doubt, will greatly increase the number; but none, it is believed, can be more acceptable to you, than a *seminary of universal learning* expresly dedicated to your name, with a view of inspiring and animating the youth of many future generations to imitate those *public virtues* and *patriot-labours*, which have already created a private monument for you in the heart of every good citizen.

As this College is to be instituted upon the foundation of Kent county school, the Visitors of the said school are by law honored with the great trust of carrying the design into execution. They have already been favoured with very liberal subscriptions, under the auspices of your name; and have no doubt speedily of receiving such farther subscriptions payable in three equal yearly payments, as will amount to the estimate in the law, and enable them, the next spring, to build the necessary school rooms for lectures in the sciences, and to furnish them with books and philosophical apparatus.

The Visitors hope to obtain your Excellency's permission to place your name at the head of the *seven* additional Visitors and Governors of the College, which the law allows to be chosen from any of the neighbouring States, to make up the number *twenty four*, as you will observe in the perusal thereof. They further hope, that the time is not very remote, in which this infant seminary may salute you in person, and, like a dutiful child, as one of its first works, present the olive wreathe and other emblems of peace to its father, guardian and protector.

I have the honor to be, in behalf and by order of the Visitors of Kent county school, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

WILLIAM SMITH.

Chester, in Kent county, Maryland.
July 8, 1782.

Copy of his Excellency General Washington's Answer.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, 18th August 1782.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your favour of the 8th ult. by Colonel Tilghman, who arrived here about ten days ago, and to whom I have committed the charge of forwarding this answer.

To the gentlemen who moved the matter, and to the Assembly for adopting it I am much indebted for the honour conferred on me, by giving my name to the College at Chester. At the same time that I acknowledge the honour, I feel a grateful sensibility for the manner of bestowing it; which, as it will remain a monument of their esteem, cannot but make a deep impression on my mind, only to be exceeded by the flattering assurance of the lasting and extensive usefulness of the Seminary.

If the trifling sum of Fifty Guineas will be considered as an *Earnest* of my wishes for the prosperity of this Seminary, I shall be ready to pay that sum to the order of the Visitors, whenever it is their pleasure to call for it.---It is too trifling to stand in any other point of view---nor would I wish it to do so.

With much pleasure should I consent to have my name enrolled among the worthy Visitors and Governors of this College; but convinced as I am that it will never be in my power to give the attendance which by law is required, my name could only be inserted to the exclusion of some other, whose abilities and proximity might enable him to become a more useful member.

When that period shall arrive, when we can hail the blest return of peace, it will add to my pleasure to see this infant seat of learning rising into consistency and proficiency in the sciences, under the nurturing hands of its founders.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Rev. Dr. Smith, at Chester, in Kent County, Maryland.

By the House of Delegates, November 27th, 1782.

THE Address in behalf of the Visitors and Governors of *Washington College*, and their *declaration of trust*, with the list of subscriptions towards founding and supporting the said College, and copies of the letter from the Visitors of Kent County School, to his Excellency General Washington, and his answer, being read.

Resolved, That the Visitors of Kent County School have exerted themselves with a laudable diligence and address in the execution of the trust committed to them, for founding the said College.

Resolved, That the numerous subscribers towards founding this College have given an exemplary proof of their zeal for the honor and interest of their country, by contributing so freely and liberally towards the establishment of a general Seminary, for the advancement of knowledge, virtue and public spirit.

Resolved, That the declaration of trust by the Visitors and Governors of the said College, is an acceptable pledge and assurance that they will continue to exert their utmost zeal and abilities in carrying on and compleating the establishment of a Seminary so successfully begun, and which promises to be of public utility to the present and future generations.

Resolved, That their exertions merit the approbation of the Legislature, and (when circumstances will permit) ought to receive their public encouragement and assistance.

Resolved, That the exalted and patriotic sentiments contained in the letter of his Excellency General *Washington*, in answer to the letter of the Visitors of Kent County School, and the polite manner in which he hath been pleased to accept the honorable intentions of the General Assembly, in dignifying the College with his name, are proofs of that goodness and greatness of soul by which he is actuated in all his conduct.

Resolved, That the several papers, upon which these resolutions are founded, be entered on the journals of the Assembly, and be published with the same, in honor to the first founders, benefactors and patrons of this Seminary.

True extract from the Minutes,
W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the Senate, Nov. 27th, 1782, read and assented to, by order,
JAMES MACCUBBIN, Clerk.

These resolves were passed *unanimously* in both houses.

N. B. The Lectures in *Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy* in this College, will be opened the first week in January next, under able Professors. The Grammar Schools are carried on as usual; the number of students and scholars were about 140 at the time of passing the act, and are since considerably increased.

*** A master Brickmaker and Bricklayer, and master Carpenter, or Architect, who are willing and able to contract for carrying on the College buildings next Summer, will be treated with, by applying or sending their proposals to the Visitors and Governors at Chester, Kent County, at any time between this and the second Tuesday in February next, when a general meeting will be held for concluding such contracts. Direct to

WILLIAM SMITH, President, or
BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Treasurer.

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* The list of particular names would be too long for a newspaper, and will be published elsewhere. The following is the general state of the funds and subscriptions in the different counties, as they now stand, December 18th, 1782. The sum of 5992 l. 14 s. and 5 d. inserted in the foregoing declaration, was the amount of the original subscriptions delivered in at the time of signing the said declaration.

	£		
His Excellency General Washington,	87	10	
Kent county subscription list,	1532	9	5
Supposed value of the estate of Kent county free school, given as the foundation for the College,	3000	0	0
Queen Anne's county subscription,	1050	0	0
Talbot county ditto,	571	15	0
Other public funds in Talbot county, agreed to be engrafted and consolidated with the funds of the College, valued at	1200	0	0
Dorchester county subscription,	1021	0	0
Somerset county ditto,	628	0	0
Worcester county ditto,	626	0	0
Cæcil county, the lower part (the upper part of the county not having returned their list)	541	0	0
Carolina county not yet returned,			
Accomack and Northampton counties, where considerable subscriptions are begun, the amount not yet returned.			
	£ 10,257	14	5

So that the present value of the estate (exclusive of the counties which have not yet made their returns) is about *Ten Thousand Pounds.*

LONDON, *October* 10.

IT appears that Admiral Graves, who had the charge of the homeward-bound Jamaica convoy, kept a very northward courſe, to avoid the enemy's cruizers, which he apprehended might be detached to intercept and pick up the tardy ſhips of the convoy. His flag was flying on board the Ramilies from his departure from Jamaica to the moment it was found neceſſary to quit her, for the preſervation of the lives of her crew. She loſt her maſts on the 10th of laſt month in a violent gale of wind, and continued ungovernable till the 19th, when ſhe was abandoned and left ſinking.---She was then in lat. 42. 20 North, long. 17 Weſt. --A number of ſhips of the convoy were obſerved foundering between the 13th and 19th of September, though moſt of the crews were ſaved.

Every day furniſhes us with freſh advices of the melancholy effects of the violent ſtorm which the Jamaica fleet met with off the Banks of Newfoundland. Yeſterday intelligence was received of the Ann, Captain Sherrin, for London, and the Mentor Captain Whiteſide, for Liverpool, having foundered; the reſpective crews were ſaved, but we are ſorry to find upwards of thirty perſons periſhed on board the Dutton, old Indiaman, ſeveral of whom were officers, and ſome French priſoners. Accounts of thirty ſail belonging to this fleet are yet unaccounted for.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Oct. 8.

"Monday, Oct. 7. The merchantmen arrived yeſterday here from Jamaica, are as follows: The London, the Otley, Diana, Peter, Bellona, Bedford, Aſhley, Prince George, Jamaica Planter, Friendſhip, Lady Taylor, St. Ann's Planter, and Britiſh Hero.

"The accounts brought by theſe ſhips are truly melancholy; the gale of wind, the 16th ult. in lat. 42. 50. long. 48. 33. cauſed a general diſperſion, and proved fatal to ſome of the men of war and merchantmen. The Ramilies, 74. Admiral Graves, Captain Moriatry, after having loſt all her maſts, and thrown all her guns overboard in the night, was providentially, in the morning of the 17th of September, in this diſtreſſed condition, in the middle of the foregoing merchantmen, the maſters of which, at great hazard, ſaved all the crew, except thoſe loſt when the maſts and yards went by the board. Captain Moriatry, and 200 of the crew, are arrived here. Juſt after they left the Ramilies ſhe went down.

"The Centaur, 74. loſt all her maſts, rudder and bowſprit, and was left under the care of the Ville de Paris, which weathered the gale ſurpriſingly, having only carried away a topſail-yard; it was feared the Centaur muſt be ſcuttled or burnt, as her ſituation was very dreadful.

"The merchantmen ſeen to founder were, the Rodney, Mentor, Firth, Galborn, and Dumfries, Weſt-Indiamen, and Hector, Eaſt-India ſtore-ſhip; part of their crews were ſaved; one ſhip, which foundered, had 50 paſſengers, including three families, coming to England, all of which periſhed with the ſhip. The remainder of the men of war were much diſabled, as well as many merchantmen."

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"At a meeting held the 29th of September, at the French Miniſter's, there were preſent Meſſrs. Fitzherbert and Oſwald, on the part of Great-Britain; Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay, from America; the Count D'Aranda, Ambaſſador from Spain; and M. de Berkenrode, and other perſons from Holland, who all produced their credentials from their reſpective Courts, fully authoriſing them to treat, and to ſettle the preliminaries of a general peace. The Ambaſſadors are to meet again in a few days."

Oct. 15. Advice was yeſterday received from Liverpool of the arrival of the Nancy, Captain Davis, of that place, from Jamaica; and the John, Henderſon, belonging to the ſame fleet, off Hoylake; the latter part'd with the Aſſiſtance, Captain Stevenſon, about a fortnight ſince. We further learn, that the Britannia, Captain Howe, for London, of the ſame fleet, is taken and ſent for France. The following is the number of ſhips yet miſſing, bound to the different ports, belonging to this unfortunate fleet, viz.

For London,	24 ſail.
Briſtol,	4 do.
Liverpool,	3 do.
Glaſgow,	3 do.
Clyde,	3 do.
Lancaſter,	1 do.
	38

Sir Edward Hughes is now ſuppoſed to be on his paſſage home from the Eaſt-Indies, as he was to reſign his command upon the arrival of Sir Richard Bickerton; and in the courſe of a few days the Cato, of 58 guns, will ſail from Portſmouth, with Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, in order to ſupercede Sir Richard; and it is confidently ſaid, that Lord Cornwallis will likewiſe go out in the Cato, to take the command in the room of Sir Eyre Coote.

Oct. 18. Some of the evening papers of yeſterday announced the following very important information: That about four o'clock the preceding morning the Bavarian miniſter (Count Haſlang) who reſides in Golden Square, had received a letter from Bruſſels, having an account that Lord Howe had fallen in with the combined fleets of France and Spain, on the 2d inſt. and after a moſt dreadful and obſtinate engagement, which continued for ſeveral hours, had taken twelve and ſunk ſeven of the enemy's ſhips, but that we had loſt five men of war in the conflict.

Oct. 22. Yeſterday advice was received from Plymouth of the arrival of the Charlotte, from Hudſon's Bay; ſhe brings intelligence of a French man of war, of 74 guns, and a frigate, having deſtroyed the factories and forts of that ſettlement, and plundered the inhabitants of much property; but we do not learn that they intended keeping poſſeſſion of it, as it is generally believed their chief object was to plunder and deſtroy. The King George, Fowler; Sea-horſe, Richards; and Prince Rupert, Chriſtopher, were the chartered traders to this ſettlement, and it is very probable that they have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The principal ſettlements belonging to our Hudſon's-Bay Company were, Forts Churchill, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany, on the weſt ſide of the Bay; and Forts Charles and Rupert on the bottom of the Bay. This company, which does not conſiſt of above nine or ten merchants, obtained their firſt charter from Charles the Second, in the year 1669, by which the ſole property of all the lands, trade, royal fiſhery, and mines, within Hudſon's Streights, not actually poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian Prince, was veſted in them. Their imports are deer ſkins, furs, caſtorum or beaver-ſtone, feathers, whalebone and blubber.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated September 11.

"On Tueſday Mr. Adams, the American Miniſter, had a conference with the States General, when the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Thirteen United States of America and this Republic, was ſigned by their High Mightineſſes."

It is now confirmed by letters from France, that it was not Paul Jones's ſquadron that did the miſchief in Hudſon's Bay, but a detachment from Vadreuil's fleet, conſiſting of a 50 gun ſhip, and two frigates, diſpatched very ſecretly. They took poſſeſſion of the forts of York and Nelſon, on the banks of Hudſon's river, where there were ſeveral magazines of rich furs, which fell into their hands, and are valued at five millions ſix hundred thouſand livres.

General Dalling, late Governor of Jamaica, is going out immediately to the Weſt-Indies, to take upon him the command of the troops there.

The late ſevere treatment which the inhabitants of the Republic of Geneva have experienced from the French, begins already to operate, as the violation of the edict of Nantz did in the laſt century; many families having already left that country, and more are daily emigrating, to avoid the tyranny of a government, which is deſtructive of all the natural rights of mankind.

On Tueſday laſt a ſmall armed cutter was ſent expreſs from Falmouth with diſpatches, and a ſpecial meſſenger to Sir Guy Carleton. An American gentleman alſo went in her, ſaid to be charged with ſome commiſſion or meſſage relative to the loyaliſts in that country.

Oct. 26. The penſions of American Refugees are ſtopped, by order of his Majeſty, till a new act can be made, which ſhall exclude thoſe who have too long been undeſerved objects of Great-Britain's charity.

The following is the Court-Martial now holding at Breſt, on the various officers concerned in the action of the 12th of April, ſo far as they have hitherto proceeded:

Monſ. de Bouganville, the ſecond in command on that occaſion, is now on his trial, and, from what has yet tranſpired, will certainly be honorably acquitted. The circumſtances of his conduct have turned out ſo perfectly honorable to him on his trial, that the King has deputed the Compte d'Eſtaing to viſit him at Breſt, and, in the name of his Majeſty, to compliment him on the judgment and loyalty of his behaviour in the action of the 12th of April.---The trial of the Compte de Graſſe is not yet begun, but the circumſtances which have appeared on the above inveſtigation are generally ſuppoſed to augur badly to that unfortunate officer.---The Captains of the Languedoc and Couronne are ordered to be arreſted, and conducted to different priſons; though it is generally ſuppoſed they will be honorably acquitted.---The reaſon of their commitment is rather a ſtrange one, and is this, that they ought to have been either taken or ſunk before the Admiral's ſhip.

NEW-YORK, *December* 25.

His Majeſty's ſhip Pandora, Captain Inglis, brought in here laſt Friday, the brig Neſtor, Captain Lellman, in 36 days from Cadiz, bound for Philadelphia. She was taken the 13th inſt.---Captain Inglis has alſo captured a brig from Philadelphia bound to Cadiz, which brig arrived on Sunday.

Laſt Thurſday night, at ten o'clock, off the Delaware, his Majeſty's ſhips, Quebec of 32 guns, Chriſtopher Maſon, Eſq; Diomede of 44 guns,------ Frederick, Eſq; and Aſtrea of 32 guns, Matthew Squires, Eſq; fell in with the celebrated and formidable ſhip South-Carolina, commanded by Captain Joyner, carrying 40 guns, twenty-eight 42 pounders mounted on her main deck, and on the quarter deck and fore-caſtle twelve 12 pounders, and 450 men, having under convoy from Philadelphia, a ſhip, brigantine and ſchooner, the latter only eſcaped.

The South-Carolina was chaſed 18 hours and an half, when ſhe fired a ſtern chaſe at the Diomede, which was returned by one of the latter's bow guns, the Diomede then gave her 6 broadſides, and ſhe received one from the Quebec; the running fight continued 2 hours, when her colours were ſtruck to this ſuperior force. She was bound on a cruiſe off Charleſtown, and taken the day after ſhe ſailed, was built in Holland about 4 years ago; her keel about 160 feet long, and ſtrong as a caſtle; ſhe loſt about 6 killed and wounded, the Britiſh not a man. Fifty German and eight Britiſh ſoldiers of General Burgoyne's army, taken out of the goal at Philadelphia, and compelled on board the Carolina, (rather than ſubmit to be ſold by the rebels) were on this occaſion happily releaſed from a ſervice ever obnoxious to their principles. The prize brig is coppered, and laden with tobacco, belonging to Bourdeaux; the ſhip laden with flour and tobacco.

The following is a literal tranſlation from the Cadiz Gazette, dated November 1782.

"The Count d'Artois, duc de Bourbon and prince de Naſſau, remained from the 15th Auguſt till the 15th October, in the camp before Gibraltar, commanded by Captain General le duc de Crillon.

The vigorous attack commenced the 8th September. On the 12th the combined fleet of 49 ſail of the line, commanded by don Louis de Cordova, (of which 35 were Spaniſh and 14 French) anchored in Algeſiras bay; the 13th ten floating batteries were placed near the walls; the Engliſh burnt two of them with red hot ſhot; orders were then given to ſet fire to the remainder, they all blew up with a loſs of 300 men killed and wounded.

The combined fleet, on the news of the approach of the Engliſh of 35 ſail of the line, under the command of Admiral Howe, anchored off Punto Camero again; a hard gale at S. W. forced the Engliſh fleet up the Mediterranean, and drove ſeveral of the combined fleet from their anchors; one frigate and three ſhips of the line drove aſhore, le San Damis, and le San Guerrera were got off again; but le San Michael was ſaved by the Gibraltarians. The combined fleet followed the Engliſh, which repaſſed the Streights the 19th October, and threw in 26 tranſparts to the garriſon: the 20th there was a cannonading, and the ſuperior ſailing of the Engliſh favoured their flight.

Monſieur de Rochechouart is gone, and Monſieur de Guichen is going for France by land, Monſieur d'Eſtaing is coming, and ſeveral troops and tranſports, 24 ſail of the Spaniſh line are deſigned for the Weſt-Indies.

The expedition, it is expected, will be ready in January.

The camp regiments are diſtributed in winter quarters; there are 4 here, Bretagne, Lionnois, Bouillon and Royal Suedois."

Further Advices by the Packet.

The trade to Dublin is much revived, the bay full of ſhipping, many merchant veſſels, and among others a galley wearing the Turkiſh flag.---It is ſaid that ſeveral eſtates in Norfolk and Suffolk have been lately purchaſed by Dutch Agents.---The charges of Sir William Draper againſt General Murray go into ſeveral articles; that he allowed himſelf to be taken by ſurprize, though he had received abundant information of the enemy's intentions againſt Minorca; that he acted ever after the landing in a very un-officer like manner, and that in particular he reſtrained Sir William from thoſe exertions which evidently might have reſiſted the ſurrender of the place: To thoſe allegations General Murray replies not guilty, and in particular inſiſts that he cannot be ſo, as long as he proves, what he is able to do, that he kept the place four days longer than Sir William adviſed him to do.----On the 17th of October a gentleman at White's Chocolate-Houſe, paid down 1000 guineas, to receive a guinea a day, till ſuch time as America ſhould be abſolutely independent of every European power.----The following is a liſt of ſhips newly built or building at Breſt and Toulon, viz. Le Temeraire, Le Superbe, Le Monarque, Le Theſee, Le Hereux, Le Centaure, La Ville de Paris, La Generalite de Paris, La Ville de Lyon, Le Commerce de Bourdeaux, Le Commerce de Merſeilles, Les Etats de Bourgogne, Le Duex Freres.----So high an opinion have the Dutch of the ſecurity of this country, that no leſs than 1630 State Lottery-tickets have been bought at the ſtock exchange, for only three houſes at Amſterdam.----An elegant monument is now erecting in Weſtminſter abbey, in honor of the merits of the brave Major Andre, who was ſometime ago murdered by the rebels.----John Wilmot and Parke Cockles, Eſquires, are appointed by the Treaſury to enquire into the claims of thoſe Americans, and other ſubjects, who have loſt by ſerving the crown.

BOSTON, *December* 12.

Yeſterday a public dinner was given by his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council, to the General and Field Officers of the French army, now in town, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and principal Officers of the fleet, &c.

Thurſday evening laſt a ſhip of 300 tons, lying off Long Wharff, by accident took fire, and was, with her cargoe of maſts, ſpars, &c. almoſt entirely conſumed----her remains, through the vigilance and activity of the officers and men of the French fleet, were conducted to Dorcheſter-Point, which prevented her communicating the flames to the other ſhips in the harbour.

Dec. 19. Laſt Thurſday evening arrived in port, a brig in 18 days from Martinico: By her we have the pleaſing ſatisfaction of announcing to our readers the ſafe arrival, at that iſland, of upwards of 70 ſail of tranſports, with a large body of troops on board, from Old France, under convoy of ſeveral line of battle ſhips, and two or three frigates. Who commanded theſe forces we have not been informed.

The Continental frigate Hague (late the Deane) we are well informed, has captured a brig, from Glaſgow, with dry goods, which had arrived at Martinico before the above brig ſailed.

HARTFORD, *December* 17.

The following contains all the particulars of an unhappy affair which lately happened at Wethersfield, which have as yet come to hand.

On the morning of the 11th inſtant, about ſun-riſe, at Wethersfield, a deed was perpetrated, of the moſt extraordinary and aſtoniſhing nature:---William Beadle, a native of South-Britain, who has reſided in that town nearly ten, and in America about twenty years, who became acquainted with, and married (at Fairfield, in this State, about fourteen years ſince) an amiable woman, of a reputable family, by whom he had four lovely and promiſing children, one ſon and three daughters, whoſe education he ſuperintended with great care and ſeeming ſolicitude, and was apparently an affectionate huſband.----His buſineſs, which was that of a trader, declining ſome years ſince, he betook himſelf more to books than uſual, and was unhappily fond of thoſe eſteemed Deiſtical; of late he rejected all revelation, as impoſition, and (as he expreſſes himſelf) "*renounced all the popular religions of the world, be intended to die a proper Deiſt.*" Having diſcarded all ideas of moral good and evil, he conſidered himſelf, and all the human race, as mere machines; and that he had a right to diſpoſe of his own and the lives of his family. In letters and papers he left, addreſſed to ſundry perſons of his acquaintance, wrote a ſhort time before his death, he declares he has had in contemplation for three years paſt the awful tragedy he now proceeds to act, with all imaginable deliberation and compoſure of mind.

About ſun-riſe he ſent his ſervant maid (the only perſon of the family who ſurvived) with a letter to a friend in the neighbourhood, therein announcing his dreadful purpoſe, and declaring that before his friend ſhould read the letter, he and his family ſhould enter into a happier ſtate, and deſiring him to call two perſons and come to his houſe, gently to alarm the neighbours, and adviſe them to be as collected in their minds and reaſon as he then was. Upon receipt of this line the houſe was inſtantly opened; but too late! All was over.----He had made ready the knife, the axe and piſtols, as weapons of death; the latter he made uſe of upon himſelf, the two former upon his family; theſe inſtruments he had carried with him to his bed-chamber for ſome weeks, under pretence of defending himſelf againſt thieves.----With the utmoſt ſecrecy, unperceived by any, he deſtroyed a worthy and beautiful wife, in the midſt of life, and four pleaſant children, ſleeping in their beds, the eldeſt about 12 years of age, who the evening preceding were like olive branches around his table-----He cloſed the awful ſcene by deſtroying himſelf. Some circumſtances render it probable that he had given an opiate to the family before they retired to reſt.

Speaking of this cataſtrophe in one of his letters, he ſays, "I mean to cloſe the eyes of ſix perſons, through perfect humanity and the moſt endearing fondneſs and friendſhip; for never mortal father felt more of theſe tender ties than myſelf." Having become reduced in ſome degree in his circumſtances, he rejected his former ideas of divine Revelation and belief of a future ſtate of miſery: He adopted this new theoretic ſyſtem which he now put in practice.

The Jury of inqueſt were of opinion that he was of found mind, and returned their verdict accordingly. It is difficult to determine where diſtraction begins. It is very evident he was rational on every other ſubject; on this no one converſed with him.

The corpſe of the murderer was laid on two barrels and expoſed to ſhame, with the bloody knife faſtened on his breaſt, after which it was placed on a horſe ſled, dragged to an obſcure place, and buried with every mark of infamy.

On Friday the unfortunate woman, with her children by her ſide, were interred in one grave, with every mark of reſpect: When a Sermon was preached ſuitable to the occaſion, to a large concourſe of people, and grief, mingled with pity, diſplayed itſelf in every countenance, on the unuſual and melancholy occaſion.

The humane and benevolent, while they execrate the deed, and deteſt the direful principles productive of ſuch effects, cannot fail to weep over the victims who fell a ſacrifice to ſuch miſchievous error.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 1.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the Publick, that the diſpute, which has ſo long depended between this State and the State of Connecticut, is finally determined in favour of Pennſylvania. The Commiſſioners appointed by the parties, under the ſanction of Congreſs, agreeably to the ninth article of the Confederation, paſſed ſentence unanimouſly in our favour on Monday laſt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Hague, Sept. 29.

"We have at length adjuſted and agreed upon every article in the treaty of commerce, with the conſent of all the cities and provinces; and clerks are employed in making out fair copies for the ſignature, which will be done this week."

By a Gazette de France of October 22, it appears that the treaty was ſigned on the 7th of October by Mr. Adams, on the one part, and by ſeven deputies of the States-General, one from each State.

We are told Mr. Oſwald's commiſſion is dated the 21ſt of September; that when the frigate Danæ left France the negociation of peace ſeemed in a good train; one of the grand obſtacles being got over, by the Britiſh court giving their commiſſioners power to meet and treat with a commiſſioner or commiſſioners from the Thirteen United States of America.

The deſtruction amongſt the Jamaica fleet (ſays the Virginia Gazette) was ſo great, that one veſſel which got ſafe into port, had no leſs than part of 17 crews on board.

The legiſlature of Virginia, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act, allowing all the inhabitants of that State the liberty to manumit their ſlaves.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has taken a convenient houſe near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing neceſſary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as ſtabling and provender for horſes. Thoſe who will be kind enough to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon the beſt uſage and attendance in his power to give. Alſo to be LETT by the ſame perſon, at the ſame place, a brick HOUSE and Garden, with near 20 acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1ſt of April next.

Philad. Dec. 16, 1782. JAMES MARTIN.

TO BE SOLD,
By EDWARD and ISAAC PENINGTON,
At their STORE in Saſſafras Street,
LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
and MOLASSES.

President Dickinson's Defence continued.

THE second charge brought against me is, that I highly disapproved the constitution of this state. So I did; for I thought it unnecessarily expensive, and not as well calculated as it might have been, for permanently securing and advancing the happiness of the people. I confess my anxiety was extreme, that such a constitution should be framed as would be most likely thus to secure and advance that happiness. The observations that have been made to shew that I was bound by obligations of honesty and love of country, to speak my real sentiments on the declaration of independence, are applicable here also;—for this was a business too of vast importance to *Pennsylvania*. Would you, gentlemen, have advised me to observe a timid, contemptible silence, or a base, treacherous advocation of the opinions of others, while the affair was open to deliberation, discussion and dispute? Would you have had me to disgrace the uniform tenor of a life employed in opposing, without distinction, under the victorious banners of truth and freedom, the most formidable parties that this country ever beheld, whether headed by factious leaders in assembly, by proprietaries or by kings—when in my judgment their measures tended to the detriment of the public? No. Men of sense, candor and integrity, would not have required so humiliating a prostitution. On this account I thank my accusers for this charge. I thank them for it on another account. Don't you perceive that this charge is utterly inconsistent with the foregoing one—of my not being a true friend to the independence of *America*? If I was an enemy to our independence, as my accusers represent me, why my great concern about a constitution for *Pennsylvania*? If I was the enemy to independence I have been described, my views and thoughts must have been engaged, and my hopes extended to a totally different purpose, that is, the subversion of independence. The constitution of *Pennsylvania* would, in that case, have been an object of no consequence with me. If I had been under the infatuation my accusers impute to me, I must have flattered myself that the constitution, let it be what it might, would be of short duration, and therefore of little moment—and of course, that I need not trouble myself about it.

On the contrary, no man gave plainer proofs than I did, that I looked upon the framing a constitution, as a work of *perpetuity*, and therefore of *prodigious moment*. No man gave plainer proofs than I did, that I considered the happiness of myself and my posterity, as involved in the happiness of *Pennsylvania*, and the whole deeply interested in the constitution that was then to be formed. Yet *these* proofs of *these* sentiments are thundered in the ears of *Pennsylvania* as crimes, against her affectionate, faithful and dutiful son, citizen and servant. How shall I defend myself against adversaries, the magic of whose malice thus converts those actions, which I hope and humbly trust, Heaven itself approves, into transgressions? Poor is my chance indeed! if, as they insultingly suppose, the people of *Pennsylvania* are grown such wild enthusiasts as to receive their *Al-coran* for the gospel of truth. Difficult to be sure must be my contest with combatants who, not only like *Proteus* "others and yet the same" attack me in *a variety of forms*, but with superior dexterity shift *my* character too, as they please. One week they declare my life to be blameless. The next, even an expression of reverence for religion becomes reproachful. One day they generously adorn me with a brilliant cluster of virtues. The next, they frugally revoke the liberal donation: and as their powerful pens prescribe, my reputation is alternately—to shine or fade. Let their inconsistencies be farther examined.

I have been charged with speaking *against the sense* of *America*, on the subject of independence. Now I am charged *with speaking the sense* of *America*. For—I *spoke the sense of America, respecting constitutions of government*, when I disapproved the constitution of this state. Compare this with the constitutions formed by the other states, and with the sentiments delivered by congress in their address to the inhabitants of the province of *Quebec*, and you cannot fail to observe the remarkable distinctions.

Another inconsistency in the proceedings of my accusers is this—That though they treat the disapprobation I expressed of the constitution, as an inexpiable offence in *me*, yet other gentlemen who have committed the same offence, have not only been forgiven, but have been thought worthy of the highest offices in the state, and now possess your entire confidence. The honourable messieurs *M'Kean*, *Read* and *Bayard*, will, I am persuaded, excuse my using their names on this occasion. They all highly disapproved the constitution of this state, and presided or spoke against it, at public meetings held for the purpose of obtaining alterations in it. If that impairs not your favour towards them, let it not impair your favour towards me. Be assured, that if I cannot serve you as well as they have done, I will with the strictest fidelity, try to serve you as well: and your kind acceptance of my actions, as it will be a valuable reward, so it will be a great encouragement to the utmost exertions I can possibly bear, for promoting your welfare.

Let us revere our common parent, *Pennsylvania*, whose name has gone forth with distinguished honors into the world—Honors which it is our duty to maintain. Let us abhor to disturb her peace by notes of discord, or to violate her fame by a war of reproaches. Let us forbear to wound one another; and brethren as we are, let us pour all our combined resentments, where justice and policy so plainly point them—upon the heads of our common foes. Let our harmony be their confusion, and our wisdom prove their folly.

Let us return to our old good humour, and benevolent intercourse of social offices among ourselves. Let us comply with the spirit as well as with the letter of the constitution; and not brand each other with opprobrious epithets, for thinking differently on forms of government, any more than we do for thinking differently on forms of religion. Let there be no distinction among us, but between those, on the one hand, who generously contend for the freedom, independence and prosperity of our country, and such on the other, as weakly wish or wickedly seek for a dangerous and dishonorable connection with, or submission to the enemies of *America*, and the sacred rights of humanity.

Upon the whole, I beg leave to conclude this point with observing, that the present constitution is now universally agreed to. If any alterations are ever made in it, there can be no doubt but they will be made in a constitutional way; and I hope they will be only such as will be agreeable to all parties. Whether any are made or not, it is unquestionably the interest of all the citizens of *Pennsylvania*, that the business should be transacted in a calm, prudent manner. This is my wish; and if I live to have any concern in it, shall be my endeavour: for I am perfectly convinced, it will contribute more to our happiness, to join cordially together in supporting the present constitution, and deriving all the advantages from it which it can afford, than to be involved in civil dissentions, by attempts to obtain another, though the wisest men in the world should pronounce it to be a better.

[*To be continued.*]

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM FORBES,

At the Corner of Water and Walnut-streets,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
CONIAC BRANDY, by the Pipe;
TENERIFFE WINE, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask;
COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag;
White and brown Havanna SUGARS;
Loaf Ditto;
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead;
Hyson and Bohea TEA;
ALLOM SALT, by the Bushel or Quantity;
A Sett of COPPER KETTLES and BELL for a Ship;
A few Barrels of Jersey PORK, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Also, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 20 years old, and her Male CHILD about 9 months old; said to be part of the estate of John Wright, late of Moyamensing, deceased.

N. B. If said Negroe Woman and Child are not sold before the 16th instant, they will on that day be sold by public Sale, at Mount Pleasant, near Mountholly, New-Jersey, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Jan. 1, 1783. JOHN LEE, Acting Executor.

A WOMAN,

WITH a good BREAST of MILK, and who can be well recommended, would be glad to take a CHILD into her House to NURSE. Enquire of the Printers. †

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the subscriber, living on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, twenty-one miles from the city, and about six miles from the Crooked-Billet, containing 155 acres; there are on the said premises, a log dwelling-house, a new log barn, with frame sheds at the ends thereof, boarded with new cedar boards, a spring-house near the dwelling-house, over an excellent spring of water, which never fails in the driest seasons, a good apple orchard, about 10 acres of meadow part watered, and a considerable quantity more may be made, with the conveniency of watering a great part of it, as a branch of Neshaminy runs through the premises, with other streams of water suitable for said purpose, about 50 acres of woodland; the whole premises in good repair. The purchaser, with paying one half of the purchase money down, shall have the remaining half one year without interest, and from thence forward shall pay One Hundred Pounds with interest every year, until the whole is paid. PHILIP SOMERS.

N. B. If the said premises should not be sold before March next, it will be rented out. † Dec. 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL, but valuable PLANTATION, situated in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, on the road leading to Newtown, Bucks county; it has been a noted Tavern, known by the Sign of *The Huntsman leaping a Five Bar Gate*; it is about a mile and three quarters from Oxford Church; the plantation contains 28 acres of good land, whereof part is meadow; there are a good dwelling-house, with three rooms on a floor, a pump of excellent water before the door, a good oven, two kitchen gardens, two fine bearing orchards of the best apples and other kinds of fruit, a cyder press and mill, a large stone barn and other buildings: Also a LOT of GROUND, containing three acres and an half of meadow, a mile from the above described land; whereon is a small dwelling-house, and a fine creek running through it: Likewise a hearty NEGROE MAN by trade a biscuit-baker; he understands all kinds of household business, and is an excellent cook; he speaks pretty good French and Spanish, and is sold for no fault, but want of employment. For terms, enquire of MARY BROWN, in Market street, nearly opposite the Court-House. †

December 17, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Seventy acres of LAND, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, on which is a stone house, two stories high, 40 feet front, well finished off, a good barn and stables, 45 feet by 32, sheds and other necessary out-houses, a good spring and house over it pailed garden, three orchards, mostly young trees, nine acres of good watered meadow made, and more partly cleared, plow land good, and well watered, the woodland is well timbered, the whole in good repair, in a healthy good neighbourhood, near to different sorts of mills, and houses of worship, within eight miles of Wilmington, and seven of Newport, on the west branch of the Kennet or Lewis's road; and as the roads to Newport and Oakession branches from said Kennet road close by said house, it is generally esteemed as the only suitable place (vacant) for a store and tavern within many miles of the same; therefore, about 40 acres of the said upland and 5 acres of watered meadow, in the forks of said roads, and the above buildings and improvements, will be sold separate, for either of said employments, if it would suit the purchaser best. The title is good, and clear of quitrent. With said land may be had a good stock of horse kind, horned cattle, and farming utensils of all sorts, as the subscriber intends to move into a town. Any person inclining to purchase the whole, or that part for a tavern, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, GEORGE CRAGHEAD.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY, the 24th of November last, A likely Negroe Man, named SAUL, of a yellowish complexion, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high; had on a country cloth coat of a light fish colour, striped jacket, with the stripes across, a pair of long trowsers, striped blue, green and white, a pair of buckskin breeches, one pair of fine woollen stockings of a blue grey, an old fur hat, a home made check shirt, with very pale stripes. Any person apprehending said Negroe, and securing him so that his master may have him again, shall be paid, with reasonable charges, the above reward, by the subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge. † MORTON WELSH. Dec. 23, 1782.

260009

The 24th day of 12th Month, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred Acres of LAND, with Improvements, half the tract cleared, good upland and meadow, the remainder well timbered; on said premises are a grist and merchant mill, on a good constant stream of water, well situated for business, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL RHOADS, late of the township of Blockley, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid by his son ADAM RHOADS, Administrator.

December 27, 1782. †

Philadelphia Dec. 23, 1782.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, on Saturday, the 4th of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following six Houses and Lots of Ground, adjoining each other, viz.

No. 1. A two story Brick House, Kitchen and Lot of Ground, situate on the north-east corner of Spruce and Laurel-streets, between Second and Third-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Spruce-street, 38 feet, and in length or depth on Laurel-street, 51 feet.

No. 2. A two story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Spruce-street, adjoining No. 1, containing in breadth on Spruce-street, 14 feet, and in depth, 51 feet.

No 3. A two story Brick House Kitchen and Lot of Ground, situate as aforesaid, and adjoining No. 2. containing in breadth 14 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet.

No. 4. A two story Brick House, Kitchen and Lot of Ground, situate as aforesaid, and adjoining No. 3. containing in breadth 14 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet.

No. 5. A two story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Laurel-street, and adjoining No. 1. containing in breadth 14 feet and six inches, and in depth 52 feet.

No. 6. A two story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Laurel-street, and adjoining No. 5. containing in breadth 14 feet and six inches, and in length or depth 52 feet. The aforesaid Houses and Lots, subject to a groundrent of Twenty Pounds per annum, payable to the heirs and assigns of Jacob Lewis, deceased, for ever; seized and taken in execution, as late the estate of Joseph Musgrave, the elder, deceased, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 8th of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon, a three story Brick House and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Story-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing 21 feet in breadth, and in depth 82 feet and 6 inches, bounded by said street, by ground of William Van Poole, and others, subject to a ground rent of Six Pounds and Six Shillings per annum; taken in execution as the estate of Peter Merling, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

York Town, December 18, 1782.

WE, the subscribers, appointed Auditors by the County Court of Common Pleas of York county, in an attachment brought and pending in the said Court, wherein Henry Streher is plaintiff, and Jacob Nuss is defendant, do, in pursuance of our authority, give notice, that we will expose to sale, by public vendue, and dispose of at the Court-house, in Yorktown, on Saturday, the first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation and Tract of about 214 Acres of Land, in Shrewsbury township, York county, adjoining the lands of Thomas Earhart, Peter Dinkel, James Marshall, and others, attached as the estate of the said Jacob Nuss, and to be sold by us as Auditors.

The said Auditors also require all persons who have demands against the said Nuss, to lay in their claims to the said Auditors on or before the third day of March next, in order to shew what proportion of the said defendant's estate they may be entitled to; those creditors who neglect to lay in their claims within the said time, will be considered as excluded from any dividend.

MICHAEL SWOOPE,
¶ WILLIAM BAILEY,
EDWARD LANGWORTHY, } Auditors.

York county, December 23, 1782.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, held at York, for the county of York, October Term, 1782, to audit the accounts and settle the demands of the several creditors of JAMES POGUE, lately absconded, on an attachment issuing out of the said Court, at the suit of John Kirkwood, do hereby give NOTICE, and desire all persons having any demands against the estate of the said James Pogue aforesaid, to appear before the Auditors, at the house of Colonel John Laird, in Chanceford township, to prove their accounts; and all persons having any effects in their hands are desired to make return thereof at the place aforesaid, on the 29th day of January next, when and where will be publicly sold, A PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing about 100 acres, in said township, near the Frame Meeting-house; late the property of the said James Pogue, by us,

¶ 4 w. JOHN LAIRD, } Auditors.
ROBERT SMITH, }

December 10, 1782.

WAS left at the subscriber's, in Berwick township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November last, by a man who called himself JAMES RICHERSON, a waggon, three horses, and a Negroe boy called Crisinus; the said Richerson went away to meet the owner of said waggon, and is not returned since; the said Negroe boy says his master's name is Mark Ronfroe, living at Henry county, in the State of Virginia. The proper owner or owners of said waggon, horses and Negroe boy, is hereby desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from ¶ WILLIAM BAGHER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS some time since one WILLIAM DUNWICK, a Gunsmith, came to the subscriber and borrowed sundry Smith's tools, among which was a new forging anvil, and pick-iron; just before he absconded, a young man was seen to take the said tools away in a wheel-barrow; if said young man will give me information where he carried them to, he shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble with thanks; said Dunwick had, when he went away, an old red coat, a brown coat and grey overhauls, he is a stout well sett man; wears his own hair, and supposed to be about 40 years of age; had on an old round hat. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who gives information where he may be found, or secured in any goal in the United States. SARAH CAVE, Midwife in Fourth-street, behind the Stage Office, opposite the the Indian Queen. *December* 18, 1782.

November 19, 1782.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, in New-London township, Chester county, on the 8th of June last, a black MARE COLT, three years old next spring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter, a small star in her forehead in the shape of a C, a little white on each hind foot. Whoever takes up the said colt, and gives notice to the subscriber, so that he may get her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS STRICKLAND.

German and Swedish STEEL
TO BE SOLD BY
BENJAMIN DAVIES, Ironmonger,
in Arch-ſtreet below Second-ſtreet.

Who has alſo to diſpoſe of a PLANTATION in Cumberland county, containing about 450 acres: a part of it cleared; a ſmall houſe built; and an orchard planted. The whole may be made a valuable intereſt by ſuitable improvements.

Likewiſe one other tract in Philadelphia county, of about 50 acres, ſituate on the main road leading to Reading near Pottstown. A frame houſe built, and a ſmall proportion of woodland and meadow. This is an excellent ſtand for a tradeſman, Shopkeeper, or any other public buſineſs.

He would either ſell theſe places on a liberal credit for great part of the money, or barter them for a ſmaller intereſt within twenty miles of the city. ¶

To be SOLD at private SALE,

TWO TRACTS of well improved LAND, the one containing 115 acres, and the other 33 acres; ſituate near the Gulph Mill, in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JOHN INGELS.

December 20, 1782.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

The 16th of JANUARY next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing 50 acres, part woodland, with a good houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, orchard and good watered meadow, the whole under good fence with cheſnut rails, lying in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Philadelphia, eleven miles from ſaid city, joining the lands of John Lewellen and others; late the eſtate of John Lloyd, deceaſed; any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. JOHN ROBESON, ſurviving Executor.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'Clock. †

Kent County, December 4, 1782.

ALL perſons having any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of Doctor JAMES BROWN, late Surgeon General of the American army, in the Southern Department, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Such gentlemen as are poſſeſſed of any goods or chattels, the property of the deceaſed, are requeſted to deliver the ſame immediately to William Ringgold, living in Queen Ann's county, or to Morgan Brown, living in Kent county, in the State of Maryland.

MORGAN BROWN,)
¶ WILLIAM RINGGOLD,) Executors.

STOLEN out of my paſture, on Sunday laſt, the 10th of November, near Baltimore Town, two black GELDINGS, each 15 hands or better high; one has no white, is hog-backed, his tail nick'd, has ſeveral wind-galls on his legs, eſpecially behind, carries himſelf well, is tender in his fore feet from a founder, is about 11 years old, trots and paces, but looks rather heavy for a hackney, will not draw in any carriage; the other is very handſome and ſtrong made, has a very remarkable blaze on one ſide of his face, and the ſcar of a fiſtula and ſore on his back, with four white feet, alſo tender in his feet, about 8 or 9 years old; he was my riding horſe about four years ago. FIVE POUNDS Reward will be given for either horſe, or TWENTY POUNDS for both horſes and thief, by RICHARD LEMMON.

N. B. Any perſon who may have ſeen the horſes as deſcribed, and will adviſe of the ſame, will oblige

Baltimore, Dec. 15, 1782. ‖ RICHARD LEMMON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwinned townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of December, 1782, a red milch COW, with ſome white on her face, and the points of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily prove property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH GRIFFITH.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 27th of November laſt, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, trots, paces and canters well, one hind foot white, ſhod before; ſhe has a ſmall ſcar on her buttock. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall receive half the above reward, and for taking up the Thief, and ſecuring him ſo as to be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the remainder, paid by

December 2, 1782. ¶ WILLIAM OWEN.

December 2, 1782.

TWO hogſheads of PEARL or POT-ASH were put into the ſubſcriber's Store near two years ago. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be SOLD in ſix weeks from this date.

WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry.

Philadelphia County, 3d day of 12th Month, 1782.

To be SOLD at private SALE,
A Valuable PLANTATION,

Through which a conſtant Stream of Water runs, whereon is a good MERCHANT-MILL. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Vincent, November 13, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber gives PUBLIC NOTICE, that he gave a BOND to CASPER FITTING, in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, for the ſum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS continental money, dated in March or April, 1779; and as ſome circumſtances have ſince occurred, I do forbid any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay until compelled by law. ¶ JACOB COVER.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A VERY good, large PLANTATION, in Bucks county, adjoining Græme Park, about 20 miles from this city. Alſo, a very convenient STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, in Third-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet; belonging to the eſtate of Mark Freeman, deceaſed.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
4 w. RICHARD FOOTMAN, } Executors.
BENJAMIN GIBBS,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, who have ſuſtained Damages by the Armies, Soldiers or Adherents of the King of Great-Britain, that they make out juſt and accurate Accounts thereof, agreeable to Law, and deliver the ſame to the Aſſeſſors of their reſpective Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts, without delay.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,

Nov. 26. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

OFFICE of FINANCE,

NOVEMBER 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That COUNTERFEITS have appeared of the NOTES iſſued from this Office, ſtruck on copper-plate in the following form, "*At ſight pay to the bearer Twenty Dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant;*" which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for Fifty and ſome for Eighty Dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected, but (from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed) I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only Sixteen Thouſand Six Hundred and Seventy Dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper-plate and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1782.

THE following Depth of PRIVIES or Neceſſary-houſes being fixed by Law, the Street Commiſſioners think it neceſſary to re-publiſh the ſame, of which all Perſons whom it does or may concern are deſired to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly, as it is enacted, "That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall dig or cauſe to be dug, any ſuch Vault, Well or Sink, for Privies or Neceſſary-houſes, of any greater Depth than is hereunder mentioned, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, and the Perſon or Perſons employed in digging the ſame ſhall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds."

In Penn-Street, on the Weſt Side.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, from or below the Level of Penn-Street, Ten Feet.

In Plumb-Street, on both Sides.

From the Level of the ſaid Street, Six Feet.

In King-Street.

From Spruce-Street to Vine-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Eaſt Side.

From Pine to Vine, below the Level of King-Street, Six Feet.

In Front-Street, on the Weſt Side Half-way Weſtward to Second-Street, from the Level of Front-Street.

From Vine-Street to Emlen's Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From Emlen's Alley to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to the Drawbridge, Fourteen Feet.
From Spruce-Street to Union-Street, Twelve Feet.
From Union-Street to Pine-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way Eaſtward to Front-Street, from the Level of Second-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Pine-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Pine-Street to Union-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Union to an Alley between Brown and Fiſher, 12 Feet.
From ſaid Alley to Walnut Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Second-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street.

From the Level of Second-Street (excepting in the hollow or low Ground, between Second and Third-Streets, and between Mulberry-Street and Church-Alley, in which they may be dug Sixteen Feet deep, to be meaſured from the Surface of the Earth there.)

From Vine-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Union-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Union-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Second-Street, from the Level of Third Street (excepting as before excepted.)

From Cedar-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Third-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Third-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Twenty Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Third-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Willing's-Alley, Fifteen Feet.
From Willing's-Alley to Cheſtnut-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to High-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From High-Street to Mulberry-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

In Fourth-Street, on the Weſt Side, Half-way to Fifth-Street, from the Level of Fourth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to High-Street, Fourteen Feet.
From High-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street Southward as far as Willing's-Alley, Eighteen Feet.
From thence to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Fifth-Street, on the Eaſt Side, Half-way to Fourth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Cedar-Street to Walnut-Street, Fifteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to High-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From High-Street to Saſſafras-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to Vine-Street, Twenty Feet.

On the Weſt Side of Fifth-Street, extending Half-way to Sixth-Street, from the Level of Fifth-Street.

From Vine-ſtreet to Saſſafras-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Saſſafras-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to Walnut Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Walnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Fifteen Feet.

In Sixth-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Fifth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Seventh-Street, from the Level of Sixth-Street.

From Vine-Street to Mulberry-Street, Eighteen Feet.
From Mulberry-Street to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.
From Cheſtnut-Street to Cedar-Street, Eighteen Feet.

In Seventh-Street, both Sides, extending Eaſtward Half-way to Sixth-Street, and Weſtward Half-way to Eighth-Street, from the Level of Seventh-Street.

From Vine-Street to High-Street, Sixteen Feet.
From High-Street to the Strangers Burial-ground, Eighteen Feet.

In High-Street, from Half-way between Seventh and Eighth-Streets Weſtward to Broad-Street, in the Center Square.

From that Part of High-Street Northward, Half-way to Mulberry-Street, Twenty Feet.

And from High Street Southward, Half-way to Cheſtnut-Street, Twenty Feet.

By Order of the Street Commiſſioners,

JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Donegal townſhip, Lancaſter county, an old black COW, marked on the near ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ JAMES CORK.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by the Printers hereof,
POOR RICHARD's
BOOK AND POCKET
ALMANACKS,
For the YEAR of our LORD, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of Samuel Hodgdon, the 24th of November laſt, a ſorrel GELDING, with a white face and ſwitch tail, and droops pretty much on his buttock, carries a good head, his mane hangs on the near ſide, trots and canters. Whoever take up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or for the horſe only FOUR DOLLARS, paid by JOHN STEPHENS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia *Dec.* 10, 1782. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 215 acres with allowance; a quantity of watered meadow and more may be made, it is well ſituated for a Store or Tavern. For terms, apply to ALEXANDER DAVIDSON on the premiſes. §

Eleventh Month, 30th, 1782.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber this morning, in Willis-town townſhip Cheſter county, TWO HORSES, the one a large brown, near 15 hands high, ſhod all round, a natural pacer; the other a dark bay, with a ſtar in his forehead, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away † WILLIAM GARRETT, jun.

Robeſon townſhip, Berks county, Dec. 5, 1782.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, in the month of January, 1772, executed three obligations, two of them conditioned for payment of Fifty Pounds each, and the other for the payment of Sixty-ſix Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, lawful money of Pennſylvania, unto David Robeſon, of the (late Province, now) State of Georgia, the firſt of which bonds became payable in the year 1778,—whereon I have, in the months of February, March, April and the beginning of May laſt, paid to the ſaid David Robeſon, divers ſums of money, amounting to Fifty-nine Pounds Seven Shillings, being nearly the whole amount of the principal and intereſt due on ſaid bond; which payments were not endorſed on the bond, the ſaid David Robeſon alledging that he had not then the bond with him, but afterwards, on the 27th of May laſt, the ſaid David Robeſon aſſigned the ſaid three obligations unto Col. Edward Larken, of Union townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, who at that time well knew of the payments made by me of the ſaid ſums of money, towards diſcharging the ſaid obligation; notwithſtanding which, the ſaid Edward Larken now demands the full ſum expreſſed in the condition of ſaid obligation, with intereſt thereon. Wherefore I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay more than the ballance juſtly due thereon, unleſs I ſhall be compelled thereto by law.

¶ MOSES ROBESON.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber's landing, oppoſite New-Caſtle, a ſmall BARGE, with her ſails and oars; the inſide of her ſtern-ſheets are lined, and ſome remains of the moulding painted yellow, part of her apron between her breaſthook and ſtern is ſplit out, one of her oars was a new oak one, the other oak, old and almoſt gnawed off at the rowlock; had, when ſhe went away, a large and-iron for an anchor. Whoever takes up the ſaid boat and ſails, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE TRENCHARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of good land, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, within one mile of Frederick-Town, on the main road leading from Carolina to Pennſylvania, with a good two ſtory frame houſe, a good barn and ſtables, a good waſh-houſe, a never failing ſpring with a ſtone ſpring-houſe over it, all within twenty yards of the houſe; a good apple orchard, and a ſufficient quantity of good meadows. The ſaid plantation is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may know the terms, by applying to PETER DUFFLER, in Frederick-Town. ‡

Head of Saſſafras, Kent County, Maryland.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of November, out of the ſtable of Thomas Stephens, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, eight years old, trots and paces, ſhod all round, has a ſtar in his forehead and a feather on his neck, a heavy mane and ſwitch tail, lately trimmed between his ears and under his foretop, very high hip'd and in good order, ſhews much better on the road than ſtanding. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to Thomas Stephens, at the Head of Saſſafras, or to Thomas Canby, in Philadelphia, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, TWELVE DOLLARS for Horſe and Thief, paid by Thomas Stephens or Thomas Canby. ¶

WHEREAS I was forced to marry CATHERINE BAYLEY, formerly DUGAN, againſt my conſent; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN BAYLEY.

Delaware State, December 4, 1782. ¶ 4 w.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 25th inſt. an apprentice LAD, named WILLIAM COVERT, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a ſhort light coloured coat, a green jacket, a pair of claret coloured breeches, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of large block tin buckles in his ſhoes, and a round hat; took with him 2 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, and a crimſon pluſh waiſtcoat. Whoever takes up ſaid LAD, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN REEDLE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL Perſons, Purchaſers or Dealers in ſpiritu us Liquors, are hereby notified, That the EXCISE-OFFICE is removed from CHESTNUT-STREET to THIRD-STREET, between ARCH and RACE-STREETS, oppoſite the GOLDEN-SWAN, where all Liquors aforeſaid, which are by Law made exciſeable, muſt be duly entered, with the particular Marks, Numbers, and true Contents of each Caſk.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, Collector.

Philad. Nov. 23, 1782. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2743.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1783.

York-Town, December 18, 1782.

WE, the subscribers, appointed Auditors by the County Court of Common Pleas of York county, in an attachment brought and pending in the said Court, wherein Henry Streher is plaintiff, and Jacob Nuss is defendant, do, in pursuance of our authority, give notice, that we will expose to sale, by public vendue, and dispose of at the Court-house, in Yorktown, on Saturday, the first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Plantation and Tract of about 214 Acres of Land, in Shrewsbury township, York county, adjoining the lands of Thomas Earhart, Peter Dinkel, James Marshall, and others, attached as the estate of the said Jacob Nuss, and to be sold by us as Auditors.

The said Auditors also require all persons who have demands against the said Nuss, to lay in their claims to the said Auditors on or before the third day of March next, in order to shew what proportion of the said defendant's estate they may be entitled to; those creditors who neglect to lay in their claims within the said time, will be considered as excluded from any dividend.

MICHAEL SWOOPE,
¶ WILLIAM BAILEY, } Auditors.
EDWARD LANGWORTHY,

York county, December 23, 1782.

WE, the subscribers, being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, held at York, for the county of York, October Term, 1782, to audit the accounts and settle the demands of the several creditors of JAMES POGUE, lately absconded, on an attachment issuing out of the said Court, at the suit of John Kirkwood, do hereby give NOTICE, and desire all persons having any demands against the estate of the said James Pogue aforesaid, to appear before the Auditors, at the house of Colonel John Laird, in Chanceford township, to prove their accounts; and all persons having any effects in their hands are desired to make return thereof at the place aforesaid, on the 29th day of January next, when and where will be publicly sold, A PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing about 100 acres, in said townshp, near the Frame Meeting-house; late the property of the said James Pogue, by us.

¶ 4 w. JOHN LAIRD, } Auditors.
ROBERT SMITH, }

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has taken a convenient house near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing necessary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as stabling and provender for horses, Those who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom may depend upon the best usage and attendance in his power to give. Also to be LETT by the same person, at the same place, a brick HOUSE and Garden, with near 20 acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1st of April next.

Philad. Dec. 16, 1-82. JAMES MARTIN.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the subscriber, living on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, twenty-one miles from the city, and about six miles from the Crooked-Billet, containing 155 acres; there are on the said premises, a log dwelling-house, a new log barn, with frame sheds at the ends thereof, boarded with new cedar boards, a spring-house near the dwelling-house, over an excellent spring of water, which never fails in the driest seasons, a good apple orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, part watered, and a considerable quantity more may be made, with the conveniency of watering a great part of it, as a branch of Neshaminy runs through the premises, with other streams of water suitable for said purpose, about 50 acres of woodland; the whole premises in good repair. The purchaser, with paying one half of the purchase money down, shall have the remaining half one year without interest, and from thence forward shall pay One Hundred Pounds with interest every year, until the whole is paid. PHILIP SOMERS.

N. B. If the said premises should not be sold before March next, it will be rented out. ‡ Dec. 23, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL, but valuable PLANTATION, situated in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, on the road leading to Newtown, Bucks county; it has been a noted Tavern, known by the Sign of *The Huntsman leaping a Five Bar Gate*; it is about a mile and three quarters from Oxford Church; the plantation contains 28 acres of good land, whereof part is meadow; there are a good dwelling-house, with three rooms on a floor, a pump of excellent water before the door, a good oven, two kitchen gardens, two fine bearing orchards of the best apples and other kinds of fruit, a cyder press and mill, a large stone barn and other buildings: Also a LOT of GROUND, containing three acres and an half of meadow, a mile from the above described land; whereon is a small dwelling-house, and a fine creek running through it: Likewise a hearty NEGROE MAN, by trade a biscuit-baker; he understands all kinds of houshold business, and is an excellent cook; he speaks pretty good French and Spanish, and is sold for no fault, but want of employment. For terms, enquire of MARY BROWN, in Market-street, nearly opposite the Court-House. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 8th of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon, a three story Brick House and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Story-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing 21 feet in breadth, and in depth 82 feet and 6 inches, bounded by said street, by ground of William Van Pelt, and others, subject to a ground rent of Six Pounds and Six Shillings per annum; taken in execution as the estate of Peter Merling, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY, the 24th of November last, A likely Negroe Man, named SAUL, of a yellowish complexion, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high; had on a country cloth coat of a lightish colour, striped jacket, with the stripes across, a pair of long trowsers, striped blue, green and white, a pair of buckskin breeches, one pair of fine woollen stockings of a blue grey, an old fur hat, a home made check shirt, with very pale stripes. Any person apprehending said Negroe, and securing him so that his master may have him again, shall be paid, with reasonable charges, the above reward, by the subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge. † MORTON WELSH, Dec. 23, 1782.

I Am much obliged to the honorable Mr. Reed, *for giving me an early opportunity of rectifying a mistake respecting him in the last Paper, that gentleman having since assured me, "that he never highly disapproved the Constitution, nor presided or spoke at any public meetings against it."*

J. DICKINSON.

Continuation of President DICKINSON's ADDRESS.

THE third charge brought against me is, That I deserted my battalion when it went into the field in *December* 1776, and the *American* cause, till the Treaty with *France*, or, as some say, till the Convention of *Saratoga*.

This charge I totally deny.

When the associated militia of *Pennsylvania* was formed, for the defence of the liberties of *America*, it was agreed, that the battalions should be numbered and arranged in a particular manner, and this arrangement was approved by * *the General Assembly*. I had the honor of being elected Colonel of the first battalion, and thereby the undisputed honor of commanding the whole militia. Though sufficiently employed in the civil line, I cheerfully accepted this station of dignity and danger, and valued it at its high worth.

How I valued it, this fact will prove. The Journals of Congress contain these Minutes:

"MONDAY, *February* 12, 1776.

"A letter from General *Lee*, dated the 9th inst. being received, was read, wherein he informs, that a transport with troops was arrived at *New-York*, that more might be expected, and therefore that a farther reinforcement was necessary to secure and defend that place; whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Convention or Committee of Safety of *New-Jersey*, immediately to send detachments of their minute-men equal to a battalion, under proper officers, to *New-York*, there to be under the command of Major General *Lee*.

"That it be also recommended to the Committee of Safety for *Pennsylvania*, immediately to send detachments of the four battalions of associators in *Philadelphia* to *New-York*, there to put themselves under the command of Generel *Lee*."

"TUESDAY, *February* 13, 1776.

"*Resolved*, That the detachments marching from *Philadelphia* to *New-York*, under the command of Colonel *Dickinson*, be allowed for subsistence while on their march the sum of one dollar and one third of a dollar per week, for each of the privates and non-commissioned officers; and that the commissioned officers be allowed in proportion according to the rations allotted to them, and that they receive the same pay as the four *Pennsylvania* battalions, from the time they begin their march.

"That a Committee of three be appointed to consider the best method of subsisting the troops in *New-York*; and what sum of money it will be necessary to send thither, and also what sum ought to be advanced to Colonel *Dickinson*.

"The members chosen, Mr. *Sherman*, Mr. *Duane* and Mr. *Wilson*."

"THURSDAY, *February* 15, 1776.

"Information being received that General *Clinton* was gone from *New-York*, the Congress came to the following Resolution:

"The Congress have a proper sense of the spirit and patriotism of the associators of the city and liberties of *Philadelphia*, in cheerfully offering and preparing to march, in order to assist in the defence of *New-York*; but as the danger, which occasioned an application for their service, is at present over, *Resolved*, That their march to *New-York* be suspended."

On this occasion, I had it in *my choice*, as the *first officer*, to go to *New-York*. I would not upon any consideration wave it, though it was only a command of detachments. I was at that time a *Member of Congress*, and also of *The General Assembly*, which last Body was † *then meeting* upon business of great importance; and I was sollicited in the most pressing manner by many Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, to decline going with the detachments, as they were pleased to think it would be more proper I should be in the Assembly when it met. Their repeated applications could not prevail upon me to alter the resolution I had taken. I appeal to the Members of the Committee, and particularly to Mr. *Robert Morris*, who was present, and earnest that I should attend the Assembly, for the truth of what I now say.

I well remember what the brave, venerable *Conqueror of Kittanning* said to me at the *Indian-Queen*, for having thus used my right "on the approach of danger."—But the expressions were so favorable, that I would chuse they should be repeated by him, rather than by me.

At this period, and for a long time before, you know Gentlemen, that I was honored with the esteem and confidence of *Pennsylvania*, in a very extraordinary manner. But, soon afterwards, some men, moved either through the warmth of their zeal, provoked by personal disputes which had happened in the course of affairs, or persuaded that my ruins might afford some advantage in raising themselves, began to sow suspicions concerning me, as averse to Independence, and never gave me the least credit for THAT FIRM BUT TEMPERATE PLAN OF CONDUCT, that *had been* absolutely necessary for bringing *Pennsylvania*, under her singular circumstances, *undivided* into the opposition against *Great-Britain*, and that *was still* expedient for bringing her, *without the* ‡ *appearance of division*, into ulterior measures. What *that* plan was, and what my share in forming and executing it, Mr. *Charles Thomson*, the worthy Secretary of Congress, can fully declare.

By whatever motives my adversaries were influenced, they were indefatigable and successful. A new mode was found out for degrading me from the command of the Militia of *Pennsylvania*. A meeting of officers and privates was held in *July* at *Lancaster*; and *while* I was consulting with a Committee of Congress, the Committee of Safety and some officers, and forming plans for the public defence, two Brigadiers General were put over my head.

You have seen, Gentlemen, how I valued this post, while possessed of it; and do you imagine I could be thus deprived of it, without feeling some pangs? I had indubitably manifested my readine's to meet the danger annexed to it. Why, then, was the honor annexed to it, and unsullied by me, to be torn from me? As to sufficiency----I was learning, and willing to learn, how to acquit myself in the office with advantage to my country. Here I wish to be perfectly understood. I am not contending for the meed of military merit. Enough it is for me, if, when acting in that line, I have done my duty as I ought to have done.

I felt the stroke, as, I believe, it was designed I should. Immediately afterwards, upon a field day, I took the opportunity of speaking to my battalion on the situation of public affairs; and in my address mentioned the undeserved indignity that had been offered me, and my sense of it---But added, that, as we were soon to go into service, my affection for them, and my attachment to the common cause, should prevail over other sentiments, and I would perform with them the expected tour of duty.

The call into service was made on the day of the Declaration of Independence, in the following manner-----

"IN CONGRESS, THURSDAY, *July* 4, 1776.

"*Resolved*, That the Delegates of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, be a Committee to confer with the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, and the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the field officers of the battalions of the said city and liberties, on the best means of defending the Colonies of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; and that they be impowered to send expresses, where necessary:"

I attended on this important occasion, the State of *New-York* being then invaded, and that of *New-Jersey* expecting to be invaded; and I appeal to the members of Congress, the officers and other gentlemen, who met in the *conference* held in the *State-house*, if I did not urge the prudence and necessity of making the call GENERAL---So ready was I, tho' treated in the manner that has been mentioned, to meet danger in support of Independence.

The idea of a *general* call was adopted, and the Committee of Congress made the following report:

"IN CONGRESS, FRIDAY, *July* 5, 1776.

"The Committee of Congress appointed to confer with the Committe of Safety of Pennsylvania, the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the field officers of the five battalions of the said city, reported, that they have had a meeting with the Committees and Officers aforesaid, and have agreed to the following resolutions, viz.

"That all the associated militia of Pennsylvania (excepting the counties of Westmoreland, Bedford and Northumberland) who can be furnished with arms and accoutrements, be forthwith requested to march, with the utmost expedition, to Trenton, (except the militia of Northampton county, who are to march directly for New-Brunswick) in New-Jersey; and that the said militia continue in service, until the flying camp of ten thousand men can be collected to relieve them, unless they shall be sooner discharged by Congress," &c.

The militia immediately prepared themselves and began their march, some, and among the rest my battalion, for *Elizabeth-Town*.

I marched with them, though in such a weak state of health, that when I reached *Trenton* I was obliged to rest there a day, and then get a carriage to finish the journey, being unable to travel further on horse-back. My brother, and Colonel *Jacob Morgan* who accompanied me, are witnesses to these circumstances.

Soon after I arrived at *Elizabeth-Town*, the command at that post devolved upon me, which I retained during all the time I was there, General, then Colonel, *Smallwood* politely declining to accept it when he came, as he expected to remain only a little while with us. Except during his short stay, I had only militia and some riflemen with me. Part of the *British* army, ‖ composed of regular veteran regiments, was then in force on *Staten-Island*, directly opposite to the place where we lay.

My persecutors in *Philadelphia* remembered me at *Elizabeth-Town Point*. I had not been but about ten days in camp, * when I was turned by *them* out of Congress, into which I had been brought at the beginning of the contest, § *October* the 17th, 1774, IN OPPOSITION to the efforts of *those men*, who, *then* and *always my* foes, have *since* avowed *their enmity* to *America*. SO MUCH ALIKE

‡ It was considered as a point of vast importance, at that critical period, to avoid the appearance of *divisions* in *Pennsylvania*; as such a circumstance would greatly encourage our enemies to persist in their oppressive measures.

‖ The rest of their army and their fleet lay, I believe, about twelve or fourteen miles further off.

* *July* 20*th*, 1776.

§ I had been *unanimously* recommended by the Committee that met at *Carpenters-Hall*, for *Pennsylvania*, to *The General Assembly*, to be by them appointed a Deputy in Congress; but had been kept out, BY THE INFLUENCE ABOVE MENTIONED, from its meeting on the 5th of *September*, till *October*, when the DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE prevailed over all further opposition.

* April 5th, 1776. Votes of the Assembly, Vol. VI. page 706, *&c.*

† It was adjourned to the 12th of *February*, and a *Quorum* met on the 14th of that month. Votes of the Assembly, Vol. VI. page 662.

do *Traytors to their Country*, and *ſome ſort of Patriots*, think of me.

Yes! while I was expoſing my perſon *to every hazard*, and lodging every night *within half a mile* of hoſtile troops, that the Members of the Convention at *Philadelphia* might ſlumber and vote in quiet and ſafety, they ignominiouſly voted me, as unworthy of my ſeat, out of the national Senate.

VIRTUE! *Thou* art not but a name.—For *thou* wert my comforter in that ſevere ſeaſon of private and public afflictions, when my country, re-wounding a bleeding heart, frowned on my humbly-faithful love,—and ſpurned me into the duſt. One dreadful kindneſs, Providence was pleaſed to mingle with my diſtreſſes. The beſt,—the tendereſt of parents, did not live———— to behold her diſhonored ſon.

This ſhock I alſo bore—and "faultered not on the approach of danger" to *face* my "foreign enemies," *for the protection of*----my "domeſtic enemies." ¶

So ſatisfied was I with this duty, that I TOOK UNCOMMON PAINS, and MADE STRENUOUS EXERTIONS, that *I might* CONTINUE *in immediate danger*.

¶ The temper of my mind, at this period, may perhaps appear from a letter written to me by the Secretary of Congreſs, in anſwer to one from me. In his letter, now before me, dated Auguſt 16, 1776, and addreſſed to me, *at Elizabeth-Town*, are theſe expreſſions:--- "I know the rectitude of your heart, and the honeſty and uprightneſs of your intentions; and may that Divine Providence, which has hitherto ſo ſignally appeared in favour of our cauſe, and in which I know you place your confidence, protect and preſerve you from danger, and *reſtore* you, not to your "*books and fields*," but to your *country*, and to the *honors* of your country, to correct the errors which I fear," &c.

[*To be continued.*]

RICHMOND, (Virginia) December 28.

Extract of a letter from general Clarke, dated Lincoln, November 27, 1782.

"We left the Ohio the 4th inſt. with 1050 men, ſurpriſed the principal Shawaneſe town on the evening of the 10th, and immediately detached ſtrong parties to different quarters; in a few hours afterwards two thirds of their towns were laid in aſhes, and every thing they were poſſeſſed of deſtroyed, except ſuch articles as were moſt uſeful to the troops, the enemy not having time to ſecret any part of their property. The Britiſh trading poſt at the head of the Miame and Carrying Place to the waters of the lakes, ſhared the ſame fate by a party of 150 horſe commanded by colonel Logan, and property to a great amount was alſo deſtroyed: the quantity of proviſions burnt far ſurpaſſed any idea we had of their ſtores. The loſs of the enemy was ten ſcalps, ſeven priſoners, and two whites retaken; ours, one killed and one wounded.

"After lying part of four days in their towns, and finding all attempts to bring them to a general action fruitleſs, we retired, as the ſeaſon was far advanced and the weather threatning. I could not learn by the priſoners that they had the leaſt idea of general Irvin's deſign of penetrating into their country. Should he have given them another ſtroke at Sanduſke, it will more than double the advantages already gained.

"We might probably have got many more ſcalps and priſoners, could we have known in time whether or not we were diſcovered, which we took for granted until getting within three miles, when ſome circumſtances occurred that gave us reaſon to think otherwiſe though uncertain. Colonel Floyd, with 300 men, was ordered to advance and bring on an action or attack the town, major Walls with a party of horſe being previouſly detached by a different route as a party of obſervation: although colonel Floyd's motion was ſo quick as to get to the town but a few minutes later than thoſe who diſcovered his approach, the inhabitants had ſufficient notice to effect their eſcapes to the woods by the alarm cry being given, and which was repeated by all that heard it; of courſe our party only fell in with the rear of the enemy.

"I muſt beg leave to recommend the militia of Kentucky, whoſe behaviour on the occaſion do them honour, particularly their deſire of ſaving priſoners."

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Tueſday, December 17, 1782.

WHEREAS reſolutions in ſtates which end in a diſſolution of their former government or conſtitution, bear no ſimilarity to conteſts between independent nations, in which the object is the defence and ſupport of their conſtitutions and governments, inaſmuch as in the former, the life, liberty and property of the individual are riſqued; in the latter, the powers and rights of the whole community in their political capacity are hazarded.

Reſolved therefore unanimouſly, That when the former conſtitution or ſocial compact of this country and the civil laws which exiſted under it, were diſſolved, a majority of the inhabitants had through neceſſity, an unqueſtionable natural right to frame a new ſocial compact, and to admit as parties thereto, thoſe only who would be bound by the laws of the majority, and conſequently, as no individual can claim immunities, privileges or property in any community but under the laws of that community, ſo all thoſe who were members of the former government, which, and its dependent laws, have been diſſolved, abrogated and made void, cannot have legal claim to any immunity, privilege or property under our preſent conſtitution, or thoſe laws which flow from it, if they were not parties to the preſent ſocial compact originally, or have become parties by the ſubſequent laws thereof.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the laws of this ſtate, confiſcating property held under the laws of the former government (which have been diſſolved and made void) by thoſe who have never been admitted into the preſent ſocial compact, being founded on legal principles, were ſtrongly dictated by that principle of common juſtice which demands, that if virtuous citizens in defence of their natural and conſtitutional rights, riſque their life, liberty and property on their ſucceſs, the vicious citizens who ſide with tyranny and oppreſſion, or who cloak themſelves under the maſque of neutrality, ſhould at leaſt hazard their property, and not enjoy the benefits procured by the labours and dangers of thoſe whoſe deſtruction they wiſhed.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That all demands or requeſts of the Britiſh court, for the reſtitution of property confiſcated by this ſtate, being neither ſupported by law, equity or policy, are wholly inadmiſſible, and that our delegates in congreſs be inſtructed to move congreſs, that they may direct their deputies, who ſhall repreſent theſe ſtates in the general congreſs for adjuſting a peace or truce, neither to agree to any ſuch reſtitution, or ſubmit that the laws made by any independent ſtate of this union, be ſubjected to the adjudication of any power or powers on earth.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 8.

On Friday, the 3d inſtant, departed this life, very ſuddenly, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. Charles Meredith, and on the Sunday following his remains were firſt carried to Chriſt-church, where a ſuitable diſcourſe was delivered, then proceeded to Chriſt-church burying-ground with them, and was there interred, being attended to both places by a very large and reſpectable number of his fellow citizens.

Laſt Saturday died, Mr. Jeremiah Warder, formerly an eminent merchant of this city.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

The Grand Inqueſt of the city and county of Philadelphia preſented the following Memorial and Remonſtrance to the Chief Juſtice, and Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in ſupport of their public rights and private characters, attacked by the doctrine and reflections of the Court.---It being refuſed a public reading, they are compelled to have recourſe to the preſs, for a vindication of their conduct.

At the ſame time, they would wiſh to make known, that, influenced by the obligations of civil and of ſocial duty, they cannot but expreſs, as they very ſenſibly feel, the moſt pointed abhorrence and deteſtation of all ſuch defamatory publications, as have a tendency wantonly to expoſe public characters to cenſure or contempt,---or private ones to abuſe and obloquy;---thereby fomenting diſcord and diviſion in the State, to the great prejudice of the intereſts of the community, as well as the peace and happineſs of individuals.

To the CHIEF JUSTICE *and* Judges *of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.*

The Memorial and Remonſtrance of the Grand Jury for the City and County of Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT the Grand Jury, having, in diſcharge of their duty, and on their ſolemn oaths and affirmations, deliberated and decided on two ſeveral indictments preferred againſt Eleazer Oſwald (each for a libel) and, under the ſanction of ſuch high obligations, having delivered their laſt return into Court, (on Friday, the 3d inſtant)---cannot but remember, with peculiar ſenſibility and concern, that they incurred the ſevere diſpleaſure of the bench, and received very reproachful language for their conduct.

After the moſt ſcrutinizing ſelf-examination, they feel themſelves aſſured of the purity and rectitude of their intentions; and do therefore, in defence of their violated rights, and in their own juſtification, requeſt the permiſſion of the Court, to clear themſelves from the charges alledged againſt them,---and to eſtabliſh the propriety and uprightneſs of their conduct.

That if any thing ſhould fall from them, which, by a forced conſtruction, might appear diſreſpectful to the Court,---they flatter themſelves,---that their unſhaken zeal for the liberties of their country,---their fidelity to their truſt,---and the relative ſituation they ſtand in with their fellow-citizens of the State,---which are the motives that alone actuate them,---will fully plead their apology.

That they have been accuſed of having examined witneſſes, on the above-mentioned indictments, not previouſly approved of by the Court:--Your Memorialiſts have been taught to believe, that an examination of all witneſſes (labouring under no legal diſqualification) is founded upon law, reaſon and practice,---is a right inherent in a Grand Jury,---and, in free governments, ſhould be ſecured by every reſtraint of the moſt rigorous conſtruction;---conſequently, that the attempt to deprive Grand Jurors of this invaluable privilege, is an obſtruction to the citizen's claim of right in the preſent inſtance,---and, if acquieſced in, might be drawn out into precedent, ſo as to prove a moſt certain defeat of them in future, to the great detriment and degradation of the members of this free Commonwealth.

They conceive that the doctrine of the Court,---of having a right to controul the evidence they ſhould examine, on indictments brought before them, is not only departing from the ſolid principles of law and liberty, and truſting to the diſcretionary power of Judges,---but would, if introduced into practice, be ſubverſive of the oaths of the Jurors, who are bound thereby diligently to enquire into and preſent---*the whole truth*; which, doubtleſs, cannot be aſcertained and eſtabliſhed, with ſatisfactory preciſion, but from the reſult of teſtimony on both ſides.----It would likewiſe give to Judges the opportunity of ſuppreſſing, from improper motives, ſuch evidence, as might tend to exculpate the party accuſed.---It is deſtructive, too, of the humane intention of the law, which benevolently deſigns that no perſon ſhall be convicted, but on the ſolemn deciſion of twenty-four perſons, delivered into Court.

Your Memorialiſts are of opinion, that the ſuggeſtion of the Chief Juſtice---"that the Grand Inqueſt of the city and county were biaſſed, and led away by the ſpirit of party views, and that they had been tampered with by the authors of the obnoxious publications,"----involved in it a criminal charge, of a heinous and offenſive nature, that expoſed their moral characters to doubt and diſcuſſion---was highly inſulting to their feelings---and was an unmerited attack upon their integrity of conduct.

That it is poſſible imputations, falling from ſuch high authority, may make impreſſions, that will remain long, and affect deeply,---and that until they are cleared from ſuch weighty accuſations, they are fearful of being virtually incapacitated from ſerving their country in the ſame characters. Candor and impartiality are the eſſential qualifications of a Grand Juryman,---under a deprivation of which, the cenſure of the Chief Juſtice tended to lay them, when he accuſed them of delivering into Court---a falſe return. Matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence, falling from the Bench, ſhould be ſupported on the broad baſis of truth.

That they apprehend the language of aſperity and menace, delivered in an authoritative ſtile, is unbecomingly addreſſed to a Grand Jury, who, by being regulated in their conduct by their principles and their oaths, ought not to be biaſſed by the exerciſe of power, or the influence of office, however elevated. They can readily conceive that precedents of this kind (as were indeed obſerved and quoted by the Court) may be found in the ſaviſh times of the Tudors and the Stuarts; but they are convinced that no ſuch inſtances have exiſted, ſince Liberty was fixed upon a permanent baſis at the Revolution.

Your Memorialiſts are of opinion, that a clear conviction in their own minds of a bill being "not true," from the evidence produced, is a ſufficient reaſon for not ſubmitting it to the ulterior deciſion of the Petit Jury, which the Chief Juſtice preſcribed to them, as their line of duty.

That they are fully perſuaded the requiſition made to the Grand Jury, individually to give their reaſons to the Court, which induced them to return the bills they preſented "not true," was an encroachment upon the ſacred rights of Juries, which form the bulwark of our civil liberties.

It was a demand too, that militated in open defiance and violation of their oaths and affirmations, from the obligations of which, they know no authority on earth that has a diſpenſing power to releaſe them.

That they ſolemnly pledge themſelves, the accuſation of the Chief Juſtice, ſtigmatizing the Jury with partiality, in refuſing to examine evidence, is ill founded---the Jury having deliberately and diſpaſſionately ſearched into the merits of the caſe, and having formed a deciſion thereupon, before they had a knowledge of any further teſtimony intended to be offered by the Court.

In order, therefore, that the conduct of the Court may not, by our acquieſcence under it, paſs into precedent, and be quoted in future caſes as an authority,---Your Memorialiſts conceive it an indiſpenſible duty they owe to themſelves---to their country---and to poſterity---to leave on record a teſtimonial againſt it.

To themſelves---to evidence that they merit not the inferences of perjury, which might be drawn from the language of the Chief Juſtice;---to their country---that Courts, finding that Grand Juries will ſupport their own rights, and, with them, the liberties of the people, may not attempt to encroach on them;---and to poſterity---that no advantage may reſult to their prejudice, by our ſilence.

That theſe benefits, ariſing from their ſalutary interpoſition, may not be loſt, they pray that this Memorial may be filed amongſt the proceedings of the Court.

Signed, ZEBULON POTTS, Foreman,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
WILLIAM BINGHAM,
WILLIAM TURNBULL,
ROBERT HARE,
JOHN SHEE,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
GEORGE ORD,
REUBEN HAINES,
JACOB BARGE,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER,
JOHN HARRISON,
DAVID M'CULLOUGH,
SAMUEL WHEELER
DERRICK PETERSON,
CALEB EMLEN.

Philad. Jan. 6, 1783.

Evacuation of CHARLESTOWN.

Rivington's New-York Gazette, of the 4th Inſtant, contains the following Intelligence, viz.

The Honorable Lieutenant General Leſlie, Commander in Chief of Charleſtown, with his Suite, arrived here on Thurſday, in perfect health.

On Thurſday arrived the ſhip Dutcheſs of Gordon, Captain Holmes, in 15 days from Charleſtown, South-Carolina. She ſailed from thence on the 19th ult. with a fleet, conſiſting of about 70 ſail, 50 of which were bound for this port, having on board the Foreign and Provincial troops, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Aſſurance, Charleſtown and Hound; the remainder, conſiſting of about 20 ſail, parted with them off Charleſtown Bar on the 18th, bound for England. On the 17th, a fleet of upwards of 150 ſail, with the Britiſh troops, and the principal part of the inhabitants of Charleſtown, ſailed from thence for Jamaica.

Immediately on the embarkation of the King's troops, at Charles-Town, the rebel General Wayne, with about 5000 Continental ſoldiers, took poſſeſſion of the town, leaving a body of Cavalry to guard the paſſes, with ſtrict orders not to moleſt any perſon going to the ſhipping. The rebels were ſo extremely polite, after the embarkation of the garriſon, as not to hoiſt the rebel ſtandard for three days, while the Engliſh fleet lay in the Bay.

We are happy to inform the public, that 4 more ſail of the abovementioned fleet anchored within the Hook on Thurſday afternoon, and the remainder with the convoy, were then in ſight.

By the fleet from Charles-Town, we learn the following particulars: That the enemy had made an attempt, and nearly effected their deſign, to cut off the neceſſary ſupply of freſh water from the ſhipping, which muſt have cauſed great delay; but that a detachment, ſent out by General Leſlie, forced them to abandon the enterprize: That they refuſed, to the laſt, any ſupplies of freſh proviſions to be ſent into the town, by which means much ſpecie was brought hither, which otherwiſe would have remained in that province.

A ſhort time previous to the abandoning the town, flags were reciprocally received on neutral ground, for diſpoſing of the merchandize, horſes, &c. to the enemy, which they readily purchaſed of the garriſon.

The military ſtores, troops, &c. being prepared for embarkation, the evacuation was effected with the greateſt regularity, and without the leaſt interruption from the enemy.

We learn further, that when General Wayne took poſſeſſion of Charles-Town, he ordered the houſes that were ſhut up to be opened, treated the inhabitants with civility, and permitted them to carry on buſineſs as uſual. That flags from the enemy had been received on board after the evacuation, that the treaty between the Governor and merchants had hitherto been inviolably held.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD by

HALL & SELLERS,

In Market-ſtreet,

The LAWS

Paſſed in the firſt Seſſion of the Seventh GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania.*

Glouceſter county, January 2, 1783.

WAS lately captured at Egg-harbour, by the ſubſcriber, commanding a company of militia in the ſervice of the State of New-Jerſey, a Negroe MAN, named PETER about 22 or 23 years of age, who ſays he belongs to one Smith Frame, at the head of Indian river; his maſter is deſired to make application to the Goaler of Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, by the firſt day of February next, pay the expence, and take charge of him, or he will be ſold for the ſame, for the uſe of the captors, by, ‡ JOHN DAVIS.

WHEREAS Peter Woods, of Plumſtead townſhip, county of Bucks, obtained a note of EIGHTEEN POUNDS of the ſubſcriber, dated in 1776, and refuſes to give up the ſame, although it has been paid five years ſince, the note could not be had at ſaid payment, by reaſon of it being in JOHN THOMSON Sheriff's hand, for his ſecurity in another fraud of the ſame kind. Theſe are to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as the ſubſcriber will contend the payment of the ſame, to the uttermoſt. † WILLIAM MAINS, ſenior.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED out of the paſture of Jacob Snevely, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 23d of November laſt, a bay GELDING, 2 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, about 13 hands high, with a long ſort of a ſtar on his forehead, curley on his wither, and never was dock'd. Whoever ſecures the ſaid creature, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the abovementioned Jacob Snevely, or by the ſubſcriber, at Lancaſter.

Lancaſter, Dec. 29. † WILLIAM BAUSMAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, in the night preceding the 2d day of the 1ſt month 1783, from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a likely well ſet bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a black mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, can pace, trot and canter. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and if STOLEN, for taking up and ſecuring the mare and thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by ‡ JACOB PEIRCE.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1782.

The Bill, entituled "*An Act to indemnify and save harmless the persons appointed to superintend the making and perfecting the Bills of Credit, dated the twentieth of* April, *One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, from the penalties they may have incurred by not perfecting and finishing the whole of the said Bills, and to make the said Bills of Credit, of* April, *One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, a legal tender for the taxes of* Ninety-three Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, *laid by Act of Assembly of the nineteenth day of* December, *One thousand seven hundred and eighty, entituled,* "A Supplement to an Act, entituled "An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of *America*, and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy conclusion," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to indemnify and save harmless the persons appointed to superintend the making and perfecting the Bills of Credit, dated the twentieth day of* April, *One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, from the penalties they may have incurred by not perfecting and finishing the whole of the said bills and to make the said bills of credit, of* April, *One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, a legal tender for the taxes of* Ninety-three Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, *laid by Act of Assembly of the nineteenth day of* December, *One thousand seven hundred and eighty, entituled,* "A Supplement to an act, entituled, An Act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United Sates of *America*, and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy conclusion."

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the seventh day of *April* which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, entituled "*An Act for emitting the sum of* Five Hundred Thousand Pounds "*in Bills of Credit, for the present support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the support of the same,*" *George Gray, John Steinmetz, Henry Hill, Samuel Penrose, Henry Hayes* and *William Harris*, Esquires, or a majority of them, were appointed to superintend the preparing, printing, numbering, signing and perfecting the bills of credit of divers denominations, amounting in the whole to the sum of *Five Hundred Thousand Pounds*, as by the said recited act, relation thereunto being had, may more fully appear:

And whereas, for divers good causes known to them, and approved of by this House, the said *George Gray, John Steinmetz, Henry Hill, Samuel Penrose, Henry Hayes* and *William Harris*, did not think it proper to prepare, print and perfect all the bills of credit, which by the said act they were directed and enjoined to do:

And whereas the bills of credit so directed to be made and perfected, but which have not been so prepared, made and perfected, were of the following denominations; that is to say,

Twenty thousand bills of the sum of *Five Shillings* each.
Twenty thousand bills of the sum of *Two Shillings and Six-pence* each.
Twenty thousand bills of the sum of *Two Shillings* each.
Twenty thousand bills of the sum of *One Shilling* each.
Forty thousand bills of the sum of *Nine pence* each.
Forty thousand bills of the sum of *Six-pence* each.
Forty thousand bills of the sum of *Three-pence* each.
Amounting to the value of *Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Pounds*:

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the said *George Gray, John Steinmetz, Henry Hill, Samuel Penrose, Henry Hayes* and *William Harris*, shall be, and they are hereby discharged from all farther care, attention and charge of the said bills of credit of the twentieth day of *April*, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and that the residue of the said bills, which have not been made and perfected in pursuance of the said act, shall not be proceeded on or finished; and that the said *George Gray, John Steinmetz, Henry Hill, Samuel Penrose, Henry Hayes* and *William Harris*, shall be, and hereby are indemnified and saved harmless from any suit or prosecution, to which they or any of them may be liable for omitting to prepare, print and perfect any of the said bills, in pursuance of the said act; and they and every of them may plead this act in bar of any such suit or prosecution.

And whereas doubts may arise, whether the taxes directed to be raised, levied and collected, by an act of Assembly, passed the nineteenth day of *December*, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty, entituled "*A Supplement to an act for funding and redeeming the bill of credit of the United States of* America, *and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy conclusion.*" may be discharged and paid in the said bills of credit, dated the twentieth day of *April*, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and it may be proper to declare how the tax of *Ninety-three thousand six hundred and forty pounds ten shillings*, by the act last mentioned directed to be laid, levied and collected, during the present year, should be assessed, levied, collected and paid.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the bills of credit of the twentieth day of *April*, One thousand seven hundred and eighty one, shall be a legal tender for the taxes laid and to be laid in pursuance of the act aforesaid; and that the assessing, levying, collecting and managing of the said tax, directed by the same act, for the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty two, shall be conducted and ordered according to the directions of an act of Assembly, passed on the twenty seventh day of *March* last, entituled, "*An Act to raise effective supplies for the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty two*;" and that all the authorities, powers, penalties and provisions of the last recited act, shall be extended to the levying and collecting said tax of *Ninety-three Thousand Six Hundred and Forty Pounds Ten Shillings*, in like proportions on every taxable person within this State as may have been or shall be appointed and rated in the books of assessment for the supplies of the present year, and not otherwise.

Provided always, That if, upon appeal to the Commissioners of the county, it shall appear that any real estate shall have been transferred in the interim by the person or persons charged for the same in the assessment of the supplies for the present year, the said Commissioners shall thereupon transfer the tax on such estate to the purchaser or new feoffee thereof, and levy the same accordingly.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS propose to LETT all the paved STREETS and ALLEYS of this City, in small Districts, to commence the second Day of February next, for one year, to such Persons as will engage to keep them clean for the Benefit of the Manure; and they will receive Applications for that Purpose every Friday Evening, at the Court-House, until that Time.

By Order of the Board,

Philad. Jan. 3, 1783. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

MR. DALLY, at the old Coffee-house, the corner of Front and Market-streets, has opened a House of Entertainment, where he will provide Oysters and other Suppers on the shortest Notice. As he has laid in a good stock of Beer, Wine, and other liquors of the best quality, he hopes by his constant and ready attendance to those Gentlemen who favor him with their custom, to merit a continuation of their favors.

THE Widow PRIESTLY having returned to her old House of Entertainment, at the sign of the KING of PRUSSIA, in Bristol, returns her most grateful thanks to her former friends, and the public in general, for their past favours;---and as she has laid in every necessary article for the accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers and their Horses, &c. she flatters herself they will find every attention paid to their being as commodiously entertained as formerly. Bristol, Dec. 29, 1782.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third-street,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

By virtue of an Act, passed in the last session of the General Assembly, for vesting several Houses and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the residuary real Estate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceased, in Trustees, to sell the same, and to divide the money arising agreeable to Law and the said Testator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following described

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-House, at six o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidder,

A THREE story brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in possession of James Cochran, opposite the old Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street, containing on said street 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded south by Market-street, west by Joseph Cruikshank's house, east by a three feet alley, extending from Market-street to Church-alley.

A LOT, back of the aforesaid messuage, on which is an old stable, the same breadth of the Market street lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joseph Cruikshanks on the west, the three feet alley leading from Market-street, to which it has a privilege, on the east, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforesaid lot on the south, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two story HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north side of Church-alley, in breadth on said alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley south, Joseph Paschall's ground west, Jonathan Mifflin's east, estate of Widow Wister north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the south side of Mulberry or Arch-street, near the sign of the George Tavern, containing on said street 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by said street, east by John Reynolds, south by Samuel Mickles, east and west by heirs of Edward Warner, subject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Jan. 8, 1783. BENJAMIN MORGAN, MARMADUKE COOPER, SAMUEL HUDSON.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

A PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, one mile from the Admiral Warren Tavern, containing 150 acres of good limestone land, about 90 acres cleared and under good fence; on the premises are a log house and barn, about six acres of watered meadow made, and about eight acres more may be made at a very small expence, an orchard, containing 100 apple-trees of the best grafted fruit, that is just in perfection; the cleared land has been limed very lately (there being a kiln and quarry on the premises) the woodland well timbered, the Valley creek running through the premises. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, by

Jan. 1. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock P. M. said day. †

GOOD ENCOURAGEMENT will be given to a Person acquainted with SLITTING IRON, and to FORGEMEN, by applying to *JOSHUA GIBSON*, at Brandywine Iron-works, about three miles from Wilmington. ¶

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated, in a neck of Connegocheague creek, Washington county, State of Maryland, containing about 200 acres, one half of which is excellent meadow ground, 40 acres now in compleat order; there are 400 young apple-trees which bear in abundance, 200 of them of the best grafted fruit, from near Philadelphia, among them are a great variety of the best and most curious fruits; the buildings new, consisting of a dwelling-house, 30 feet by 25, finished in the best manner usual for such houses, with cellars under, &c. there is a large convenient barn and a number of stables in good order, a well of water, gardens pailed, and the whole of said place under good fencing. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber, living on said premises, within seven miles of Hager's-Town. § JACOB KIBLER.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION or TRACT of Land, containing 130 acres, situated in Hilltown township, Bucks county, 30 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road to Bethlehem, 25 acres of which are good meadow, most of which can be watered, and 10 acres more may be made, about 40 or 50 acres woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence. On this place is a good stone House, two stories high, with a square Log House adjoining, square log barn, with stables under the mows, a very good orchard of near two hundred apple trees, a good pailed garden, and three excellent springs of water, that never failed the last summer, one of them within 6 rods of the house. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS MORRIS.

N. B. If this place is not sold by the first of March ensuing, it will then be exposed to public sale on the premises. ¶

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living on William Turner's place, at the three mile stone, on the Ridge road, in November last, a bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock T C, hath some white in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within three weeks from the date of this advertisement, or she will be sold for the same, by

Jan. 8, 1783. † JOHN M'SWENEY.

Just imported for SALE, in the last ships arrived at Baltimore from France.

By *JOHN WOODWARD*,

At his STORE in Front-street, near Union-Street, where Mr. Tench Coxe lately lived,

AN Assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes.---Britannia and other Linens.---Sheetings, Shalloons, Camblets and Callimancoes.---Superfine, second and coarse Broad Cloths.---Broad and narrow Flanders Bedticks.---Flannels, Coatings, Duffils and superfine Frizes.---Corduroys, Sattins and Velvets, &c. &c.

January 8, 1783. ¶

WILLIAM JONES,

ORGAN-BUILDER, from Charlestown, South Carolina,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he undertakes cleaning, repairing, quilling and tuning harpsichords, forte-pianos and spinnets, on reasonable terms; he also can alter the touch of harpsichords and spinnets, so as to be more agreeable to the performer, and better for the instrument; likewise tunes guittars. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend on his utmost endeavours to render them perfect satisfaction. Enquire at John Keeys, Hatter, in Strawberry-Alley. ¶

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 28th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, Two certain lots or pieces of land, situate in Lower Darby township, one of them containing about 8 acres bounded by lands of John Pearson, Esq; and others; the other containing about 6 acres, bounded by lands of John Gruber and others; late the estate of John Mitchell, jun. seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 29th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Edgmont, containing acres, more or less; late the estate of Daniel Register; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 30th day of January instant, about 12 o'clock, A messuage plantation and tract of land, containing 150 acres, with a grist-mill and saw-mill thereon erected, situate in Vincent township, Chester county; bounded by lands late of John Young and others; late the property of Sebastian Keely, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises on the 31st day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 100 acres, situate in West-Nantmill township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Jason Cloud, James Graham, and others; late the property of John Gault; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in East Fallowfield township; bounded by the lands of Philip Dougherty and others, containing about 00 acres, more or less; late the estate of David M'Kim; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Erwin, Inn-keeper, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A lot or acres of land, together with the one ninth part of a moiety or half part of an house, situate in the township and county aforesaid; late the estate of Caleb Woodrow; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 5th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county; late the estate of John Hetherington; seized and taken in execution and to be sold, by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public vendue on the premises, on the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, Chester county; bounded by lands of John Crawford and others; late the estate of John Moody; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 40 acres, more or less, situate in Kennet township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Peter Bell and others; late the estate of John Warner; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain small lot of land, situate in Lower Chichester, adjoining the Market-square, and lands of Richard Clayton and others, late the estate of Daniel Fritch; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783 † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 28, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of January next, at the house of Daniel Kunsman, tavern-keeper, in Oley township, Berks county, A certain PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing about 25 acres, adjoining lands of William Stapleton, Nicholas Hunter, Moses Roberts and John Lesher; whereon are a very large, handsome new stone house, with suitable buildings for a store or a tavern: One other MESSUAGE and Tract of LAND, containing about 40 acres, adjoining Moses Roberts, Jacob Hill and William Stapleton; and one other MESSUAGE and 12 acres of LAND, adjoining lands of John Hill and Jacob Hill; all in Oley township, in the county of Berks aforesaid; and one other MESSUAGE and Tract, of about 70 acres of LAND, situate in Earl township, in the said county, adjoining Jacob Hill, Casper Creesemer and others; late the estate of Christian Hunter; seized and taken in execution, by

PHILIP KREMER, Sheriff.

N. B. The sales will begin precisely at one o'clock in the afternoon. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New Providence township, Philadelphia county, a red brown HEIFER, supposed to be one year and a half old, mark'd on the right ear. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MOYER.

August 6, 1782. †

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of Samuel Hodgdon, the 24th of November laſt, a ſorrel GELDING, with a white face and ſwitch tail, and droops pretty much on his buttock, carries a good head, his mane hangs on the near ſide, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, or for the horſe only FOUR DOLLARS, paid by JOHN STEPHENS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *Dec.* 10, 1782. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 215 acres with allowance; a quantity of watered meadow and more may be made, it is well ſituated for a Store or Tavern. For terms, apply to ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, on the premiſes. §

Eleventh Month, 30*th*, 1782.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber this morning, in Willis-town townſhip Cheſter county, TWO HORSES, the one a large brown, near 15 hands high, ſhod all round, a natural pacer; the other a dark bay, with a ſtar in his forehead, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away † WILLIAM GARRETT, jun.

Robeſon townſhip, Berks county, Dec. 5, 1782.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, in the month of January, 1772, executed three obligations, two of them conditioned for payment of Fifty Pounds each, and the other for the paymont of Sixty-ſix Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, lawful money of Pennſylvania, unto David Robeſon, of the (late Province, now) State of Georgia, the firſt of which bonds became payable in the year 1778,---whereon I have, in the months of February, March, April, and the beginning of May laſt, paid to the ſaid David Robeſon, divers ſums of money, amounting to Fifty-nine Pounds Seven Shillings, being nearly the whole amount of the principal and intereſt due on ſaid bond; which payments were not endorſed on the bond, the ſaid David Robeſon alledging that he had not then the bond with him, but afterwards, on the 27th of May laſt, the ſaid David Robeſon aſſigned the ſaid three obligations unto Col. Edward Larken, of Union townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, who at that time well knew of the payments made by me of the ſaid ſums of money, towards diſcharging the ſaid obligation; notwithſtanding which, the ſaid Edward Larken now demands the full ſum expreſſed in the condition of ſaid obligation, with intereſt thereon. Wherefore I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay more than the ballance juſtly due thereon, unleſs I ſhall be compelled thereto by law.

¶ MOSES ROBESON.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber's landing, oppoſite New-Caſtle, a ſmall BARGE, with her ſails and oars; the inſide of her ſtern-ſheets are lined, and ſome remains of the moulding painted yellow, part of her apron between her breaſthook and ſtern is ſplit out, one of her oars was a new oak one, the other oak, old and almoſt gnawed off in the rowlock; had, when ſhe went away, a large and-iron for an anchor. Whoever takes up the ſaid boat and ſails, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reſonable charges, paid by GEORGE TRENCHARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of good land, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, within one mile of Frederick-Town, on the main road leading from Carolina to Pennſylvania, with a good two ſtory frame houſe, a good barn and ſtables, a good waſh-houſe, a never failing ſpring, with a ſtone ſpring-houſe over it, all within twenty yards of the houſe; a good apple orchard, and a ſufficient quantity of good meadows. The ſaid plantation is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may know the terms, by applying to PETER DOFFLER, in Frederick-Town. ‡

Head of Saſſafras, Kent County, Maryland.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of November, out of the ſtable of Thomas Stephens, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, eight years old, trots and paces, ſhod all round, has a ſtar in his forehead and a feather on his neck, a heavy mane and ſwitch tail, lately trimmed between his ears and under his foretop, very high hip'd and in good order, ſhews much better on the road than ſtanding. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to Thomas Stephens, at the Head of Saſſafras, or to Thomas Canby, in Philadelphia, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, TWELVE DOLLARS for Horſe and Thief, paid by Thomas Stephens or Thomas Canby. ¶

WHEREAS I was forced to mary CATHERINE BAYLEY, formerly DUGAN, againſt my conſent; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN BAYLEY.

Delaware State, December 4, 1782. ¶ 4 w.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

TWO TRACTS of well improved LAND, the one containing 115 acres, and the other 33 acres; ſituate near the Gulph Mill, in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ JOHN INGELS.

December 20, 1782.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

The 16th of JANUARY next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing 50 acres, part woodland, with a good houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, orchard and good watered meadow, the whole under good fence with cheſnut rails, lying in the townſhip of Lower Merion, and county of Philadelphia, eleven miles from ſaid city, joining the lands of John Lewellen and others; late the eſtate of John Lloyd, deceaſed; any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the ſame, and know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes. JOHN ROBESON, ſurviving Executor.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'Clock. †

Kent County, December 4, 1782.

ALL perſons having any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of Doctor JAMES BROWN, late Surgeon General of the American army, in the Southern Department, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Such gentlemen as are poſſeſſed of any goods or chattels, the property of the deceaſed, are requeſted to deliver the ſame immediately to William Ringgold, living in Queen Ann's county, or to Morgan Brown, living in Kent county, in the State of Maryland.

MORGAN BROWN,)
¶ WILLIAM RINGGOLD,) Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 20 years old, and her Male CHILD, about 9 months old; ſaid to be part of the eſtate of John Wright, late of Moyamenſing, deceaſed.

N. B. If ſaid Negroe Woman and Child are not ſold before the 16th inſtant, they will on that day be ſold by public Sale, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mountholly, New-Jerſey, preciſely at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Jan. 1, 1783. JOHN LEE, Acting Executor.

German and Swediſh STEEL

TO BE SOLD BY

BENJAMIN DAVIES, Ironmonger,

in Arch-ſtreet below Second-ſtreet.

Who has alſo to diſpoſe of a PLANTATION in Cumberland county, containing about 450 acres: a part of it cleared; a ſmall houſe built; and an orchard planted. The whole may be made a valuable intereſt by ſuitable improvements.

Likewiſe one other tract in Philadelphia county, of about 50 acres, ſituate on the main road leading to Reading near Pottstown. A frame houſe built, and a ſmall proportion of woodland and meadow. This is an excellent ſtand for a tradeſman, Shopkeeper, or any other public buſineſs.

He would either ſell theſe places on a liberal credit for great part of the money, or barter them for a ſmaller intereſt within twenty miles of the city. ¶

STOLEN out of my paſture, on Sunday laſt, the 10th of November, near Baltimore Town, two black GELDINGS, each 15 hands or better high; one has no white, is hog-backed, his tail nick'd, has ſeveral wind-galls on his legs, eſpecially behind, carries himſelf well, is tender in his fore feet from a founder, is about 11 years old, trots and paces, but looks rather heavy for a hackney, will not draw in any carriage; the other is very handſome and ſtrong made, has a very remarkable blaze on one ſide of his face, and the ſcar of a fiſtula and ſore on his back, with four white feet, alſo tender in his feet, about 8 or 9 years old; he was my riding horſe about four years ago. FIVE POUNDS Reward will be given for either horſe, or TWENTY POUNDS for both horſes and thief, by RICHARD LEMMON.

N. B. Any perſon who may have ſeen the horſes as deſcribed, and will adviſe of the ſame, will oblige

Baltimore, Dec. 15, 1782. ‖ RICHARD LEMMON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwinned townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of December, 1782, a red milch COW, with ſome white on her face, and the points of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily prove property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH GRIFFITH.

Frederick County, Maryland, Nov. 17, 1782.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living adjoining Monocoſy Manor, in the aboveſaid county, on Sunday night laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAM, a well ſet country born fellow, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had ſundry ſorts of good cloaths with him, the colours not known, as he was frequently dealing, and kept his cloaths from home, at his wife's maſter's; he was ſeen laſt Monday near M'Calliſter's Town, going towards York, and very likely he will make for Philadelphia, as he has been there ſeveral times with my waggon; he is an artful fellow with his tongue, and perhaps will endeavour to paſs for a free Negroe. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Specie Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WOOD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off at their peril. † 6 *W.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

At BELL's *Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet,*

[Price ONE DOLLAR,]

THE MAN OF FEELING:

A NOVEL, by Mr. MACKENZIE, of Edinburg:

With the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR:

A POEM, originating from ROUSSEAU's ELOISA.

Alſo now ſelling at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet, HALF A DOLLAR each Volume, according to the London Edition, compleat in three Volumes,

The new, elegant, entertaining and wonderful

HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT,

exhibiting Henry and Emma, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themſelves, in their original letters.

Publiſhed by COURTNEY MELMOTH, Author of the Pupil of Pleaſure, &c. &c.

In this Work the very great viciſſitudes of human Life and the miſeries of civil War are feelingly depicted; founded upon Incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal Winter of 1777, when the Britiſh Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal Leaſe of the great Congreſſional City.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's Book-Store may alſo be had, every CURIOSITY that is come-at-able in the American World of Books. † Nov. 20.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THAT elegant and well known STAND for mercantile buſineſs, ſituated on Stillpond Creek, in Kent county, Maryland, containing about 16 acres of land, divided into two lots, and under good fence, whereon is a commodious two ſtory brick houſe, 40 feet in length, and 29 feet in breadth, 3 rooms on a floor, with paſſages and ſtair-caſes, and an excellent ſtone cellar under the whole, part of which is made uſe of as a kitchen; alſo a granary ſufficient to ſtore from 15 to 20,000 buſhels of grain; ſmoke-houſe, poultry-houſe, chair-houſe, ſtables, and a garden well paled in, with many other conveniencies. The land is ſituated about 35 miles above Baltimore town, and near the ſame diſtance from the Head of Elk, Back Creek and Bohemia, and is thought the beſt and moſt agreeable of any in the country, as it is equal to any for vending goods, and its ſituation gives it a particular advantage to any for the purchaſe of grain, as it lies in the beſt neighbourhood for grain of any in the county, about three miles from Cheaſapeake-bay, within one mile of two griſt-mills, about eight miles from Cheſter-town, and near the ſame diſtance from Turner's creek, and within two and an half miles of a Pariſh Church and Quaker Meeting-houſe. This place is deemed healthy and exceeding pleaſant, bleſſed with an excellent ſpring of good water near the houſe, and in every reſpect calculated for mercantile buſineſs, either to or from Philadelphia or Baltimore-Town. A ſafe harbour for ſhallops at any time near the premiſes, and a great variety of fiſh and fowls in ſeaſon. Caſh, wheat, corn, or imported goods will be taken in payment. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have a ſhort credit for the whole or the greateſt part of the purchaſe money, and made further acquainted with the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ISAAC CANNELL.

N. B. If not ſold it will be rented, and may be entered on the firſt day of January next. ¶ 6 w.

Lately imported from France and Holland, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

A large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

FINE and ſuperfine Broad-cloths,
Low priced ditto,
Swanſkins and Flannels,
Plain and emboſſed Serges,
Coatings and Naps,
Blankets,---Carpeting,
Mens and Womens Worſted and Cotton Hoſe,
Camblets,----Calimancoes,
Durants,----black Ruſſel,
Black Velvet,
Ruſſia and Flemiſh Sheeting,
Iriſh, Laval & Holland Linens,
Britannias,
Dowlaſs,----Ravens Duck,
Oznabrigs,----Ruſſia Drilling,
Striped Bed-tick,
⅞ths & yd. wide Cotton Check,
A Variety of Chintz & Calicoes
Check'd and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Striped Ginghams,
Coloured Nankeens,
Diapers,
Ruſſia Linen for Towelling,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Plain and figured Dimities,
Coloured Jeans,
Gauze and Catgut,
Minionet and flowered Lawns,
Striped & plain Jaconet Muſlins,
Ell wide India Perſians,
India & Engliſh black Taffeties,
Plain and changeable Mantuas,
Sattins and Modes,
Half-yard Perſians,
Ribbands,
Silk Romall Handkerchiefs,
Polecat and Bandanoe ditto,
Barcelona ditto,
White and coloured Threads,
Ivory Combs,
Sewing Silk,----Tapes,
Pins, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, A good FORTE-PIANO. c 10 w.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1782.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION in Oxford townſhip, containing about 165 acres, ſix miles from Philadelphia, at the mouth of Frankford creek, now occupied by Jacob Zeebly. The ſoil is good and well fenced; it is pleaſantly ſituated, and has a large orchard of the beſt Newtown pippen and other apples. For further particulars apply to THOMAS WILLING.

TO BE LETT,

For a conſiderable number of years,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TANYARD, in the townſhip of Hanover, Lancaſter county, late the property of ANDREW ROGERS, deceaſed, with a conſiderable number of green hides, a large quantity of bark, 25 acres of good watered meadow, two good bearing orchards, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other office-houſes, ſuitable for tanyard and farm. For further particulars, enquire of David Denny, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county; or Jane Rogers, on the premiſes.

JANE ROGERS, Adminiſtratrix.
Nov. 19, 1782. DAVID DENNY and) Adminiſtrators.
JAMES ROGERS,)

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Rogers, deceaſed, either by bond or otherways, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be adjuſted and paid. J. R. D. D. J. R.

Philadelphia, 11th Month 23, 1782.

TO BE LETT

By JAMES PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia,

A WELL improved FARM, two miles diſtant from Burlington, now occupied by Richard Stockton, containing 175 acres, on which a new convenient barn and ſtables were built the laſt ſummer, and the dwelling and kitchen repaired in good tenantable order.

Alſo a LOT of extraordinary MEADOW GROUND, about three acres, and a LOT of ORCHARD, about four acres, within the limits of ſaid town.

Havanna Sugars,

TO BE SOLD BY

Andrew and *James Caldwell.* *

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

That valuable PLANTATION,

Situate at Whiteclay Creek Landing, in New-Caſtle County,

Together with 150 Acres of MARSH

adjoining.

For terms, apply to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from George Pierce's tavern, at the Seven Stars, in Aſhtown townſhip, Cheſter county, the 26th of October at night, TWO CATTLE, one a black Heifer, with a white back, 3 years old paſt, in good order; the other a red Cow, with ſome white on her face, and it is thought ſome white under her belly, 4 or 5 years old, forward with calf. If ſtolen and the thief convicted thereof the above reward will be given, but if ſtrayed EIGHT DOLLARS and all reaſonable charges, paid by † JOHN CULIN.

N. B. All Butchers at or near Wilmington are deſired to take notice, if any ſuch cattle are offered for ſale; they were ſeized for Tax and ſold at Chad's Ford, the 25th of October, and it is thought are ſtolen or concealed.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

At his Dwelling-houſe and Manufactory, in South-alley, extending from Fifth-ſtreet to Sixth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, on Hudſon Square, the following Articles of Cloathing, raw Materials, and Utenſils for Manufacturing, viz.

A VARIETY of Coatings ſuitable for the enſuing Seaſon, Fuſtians, Jeans, Cotton, hackled Flax and Tow, ſundry Looms, Reeds and Gears, a very curious Cotton Spinning Machine, and ſeveral Spinning-Wheels, a Pair of Wool-combers Combs of the beſt Kind, ſome Fuſtic and Logwood; and a good Horſe, either to be ſold or to hire.

tbc 2 m. SAMUEL WETHERILL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD's

BOOK AND POCKET

ALMANACKS,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2744.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1783.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be Sold, on FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, at the Old Goal,

113 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.

Attached by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE, *and* TO BE SOLD, *by*

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, *in* FRONT-STREET, *the Corner of* GRAY'S-ALLEY, *between* CHESTNUT *and* WALNUT-STREETS,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms.

[Particulars in our next.]

Imported in the last vessels from EUROPE, and now opening for sale, on very reasonable terms, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE in Second-street, next door above Christ-Church.

An Assortment of Merchandize.

[Particulars in our next.]

Sixth day of First Month 1783.

TO BE SOLD

At public vendue, on the 17th instant, at the late dwelling-house of William Calvert, deceased, in Mountholly,

Sundry Houshold GOODS, viz.

LOOKING GLASSES, a mahogony couch and writing desk, a case of walnut drawers, chairs, dining table, brass kettles, iron pots, pewter &c. a good silver watch, and a few clockmaker's tools, undries of ironmongery, castings for a rag-wheel, one pair of large flee yarns, a bake oven, bake-irons, and iron-backs, a valuable horse, a colt and young heifer, saddles, bridles, and sundry farming utensils. The vendue to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon on said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

¶ 1 w. MARTHA CALVERT, Executrix,
URIAH WOOLMAN, Executor.

MEAT

Taken in to SMOKE by

JOHN JONES,

In Market-street, next door to the Old Jail.

First Month, 9th, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, in West New-Jersey, about 6 miles from the river Delaware, and about the same distance from the Union Iron-works, and one mile and an half from Change-Water-Forge, containing 335 acres, of which 60 or 70 acres are cleared, and inclosed with good fence, chiefly chestnut, including about 10 acres of cleared meadow ground, there being also 30 or 40 acres of swamp, suitable for meadow; the woodland is well covered with timber. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, barn, bearing orchard, and other improvements; now in the tenure of Philip Metler, whose lease will expire next spring. For terms of sale, apply to ANTHONY SYKES, of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington. If not sold before the 8th day of the Fourth Month (called April) next, it will on that day be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, at the Union Iron-works. ¶ t b. c.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty thus to inform his friends, and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, That he has furnished himself with materials of the first and best quality for carrying on the trade or business of saddle, bridle, collar and harness making, which business he carries on in all its various branches, at his shop formerly occupied by his brother Joseph Lownes, deceased, in the township of Springfield, Chester county, in Pennsylvania. He flatters himself that by his care and attention to business and reasonable prices for his work, he will be able to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favour him with their custom, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by their ready friend to serve,

Jan. 8, 1783. ¶ HUGH LOWNES.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Elfrith's-alley, on the first instant, an apprentice Lad, named WILLIAM HENSLEY a comb-maker by trade, he is about 18 years and an half old, middling tall for his age, black strait hair, fair complexion and thin visage; had on, when he went away, a purple sailor's jacket, black breeches, and brown yarn stockings, a good shirt, and a hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Jan. 15, 1783. ¶ JACOB BINDER.

N. B. He returned home since the above date, but went off again, and took with him a red sailor's jacket, and a pair of blue trowsers.

THESE are to acquaint you my brethren and sisters, viz. John Flenney, John Henry Flenney, Elizabeth Miller, Catherine Flenney and Mary Flenney, that I am in health, and live in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, with William Hallowell, jun. It would be a pleasure to me to hear from, and more to see you, and that you were as I have expressed I am, it being now upwards of nine years since I have seen either of you. If this should come to your view, please to send an account of your present situation by writing, or otherwise. Please to direct to William Whitebread, living in Second-street, in Philadelphia, a little above the Market-place, to the care of the above named William Hallowell, for John Jacob Flenney. I remain your loving brother,

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ JOHN JACOB FLENNEY.

Lancaster, January 6, 1783.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 18th day of September last, a Negroe Wench, who calls herself POLLY HEANS, is about 20 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, and has with her a Mulatto child, about 6 months old. The owner or owners of said wench and child, are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away in six weeks from the above date, otherwise they will be discharged agreeable to law, by HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Goaler. ‡

Richland township, Bucks county, Dec. 27, 1782.

FOUR-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, this day, a servant Lad, named WILLIAM GORDON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, and a striped under one, also striped trowsers of the same, a pair of blue yarn stockings, and two shirts. Whoever takes up said lad, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by CASPER JOHNSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 20 years old, and her Male CHILD about 9 months old; said to be part of the estate of John Wright, late of Moyamensing, deceased. JOHN LEE, Acting Executor.

N. B. If said Negroe Woman and Child are not sold before the 16th instant, they will on that day be sold by public Sale, at Mount-Pleasant, near Mountholly, New-Jersey, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon. Jan. 1, 1783.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EVERY number of the Freeman's Journal is filled with opprobrious epithets against a certain aristocratic junto, and the fears of the people of Pennsylvania are kept awake, by alarms rung weekly in their ears of their being swallowed up by an *Aristocracy*---that is, by a *power lodged perpetually in the hands of a few men.* The danger from a monopoly of power in a few hands is very great, and Pennsylvania has the happiness of seeing herself at last delivered from (not simply the fear) but from the actual power of one of the most tyrannical *aristocracies*, that ever existed under a free constitution.

Let us examine the conduct of the late rulers of Pennsylvania, and we shall find that their uniform practice has been to preserve the power of the State in a *few* hands.

The Hon George Bryan, Esq; after serving three years as Vice President, was put into the Assembly; but as this post was of a short lived duration, and not sufficiently profitable, he was elevated to a seat on the bench.

Joseph Reed had no sooner finished his career of power as President, than an attempt was made to make him an Assemblyman, and a member of Congress.

Jonathan Sergeant no sooner resigned his Attorney Generalship, than an attempt was made to poke him into Congress.

Joseph Gardiner, after having served his tour of honor as an Assemblyman and Counsellor, agreeable to the aristocratic system, was voted for by the supporters of aristocracy last year as a member of Congress.

The Hon. Thomas M'Kean, after filling the office of Chief Justice for six years, was voted for last year as Counsellor for Chester County, in order to be made President of the State. Joseph Reed, it is generally said, was to have succeeded him as Chief Justice.

Thus it appears that these *five men*, with a few underlings, have had the *whole* power of the State, legislative, executive and judicial, in their hands for near seven years. Their heads have scarcely had time to cool, from the heat they have acquired by the rapidity of their movements from one office of trust and power after another.

I do not deny a proper share of merit to each of these men in the course of the revolution. Four of them, I believe, are indisputable whigs; but it is happy for Pennsylvania, that she can boast of many hundred citizens, who have discovered as much love for their country as any of them, both by their actions and sufferings during the present struggle for liberty.

Our Constitution says, that there shall be a rotation in the power of the State, in order to train a greater number of men to public business, and the reason given for a change in the counsel every year is, to prevent the danger of an "inconvenient aristocracy." Now, surely, these men violate the spirit of the Constitution, when they confine all the honors and posts of profit of the State to a few hands. If this is not aristocracy---I know not what is.

Instead, therefore, of filling our papers with abuse against our present rulers, who are placed where they are agreeable to law and the constitution, would it not become these *five* gentlemen to rejoice in the encrease of the number of men who are capable of governing the State, and so to conduct themselves in private life, as to merit the honors of their country at a future day.

AN ENEMY TO ARISTOCRACY.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

As the following sentiments may not be disagreeable to your readers, your giving them a place in your paper will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

THE infernal party spirit, so prevalent at this unhappy period, gives many of your readers no small surprise at a time, when our united efforts are absolutely necessary to oppose the common enemy. It is remarkable, that that fiend of hell rarely or never exerts himself in a good cause. When people are sincerely engaged in laudable enterprises, he generally takes his flight to the lower regions; but always gives close attendance to every struggle for power, and always disqualifies the parties for the possession of it, and whatever party gains the superiority, they generally prove a curse to the people. Believe me, I am not of either party now at the points. My party is of a different turn, whose character will bear a contrary description. My party is warmly engaged in the cause of liberty, in opposition to the tyrant of Great-Britain; to support the honor and dignity of government; and to promote the happiness and welfare of the people. My party have no ambition for power. It is of no consequence to us, if we are governed well, whether our rulers wear yellow wigs or their own hair; and if we are oppressed, it is no consolation to us, if it is done by a saint. My party abhors scurrility and personal invectives; and if we apprehend any danger from the stretches of unjust, unwarrantable, and unlimited power, you may depend, Sirs, we will oppose it in a spirited, constitutional and gentlemanlike manner. If we can but oppose, punish, and prevent corruption and tyranny, we then leave the authors to lie in their own filth and naslineſs; it is beneath us to fling any more dirt at them, when that of their own is sufficient to debar and exclude them from the society of good men.

My party is extremely zealous for the freedom of the press, which is one of the grand bulwarks of civil and religious liberty; notwithstanding, we reprobate the base productions which tend to tarnish it. But Sirs, rather than the press should be under the least restraint by any power, it is more to the honor of government, and the happiness of the people, to suffer all the ribaldry, scurrility and bombast nonsense to be published, than that State rogues, villains, blood-suckers and tyrants should eat up and destroy the people. There is no alternative, Sirs. Either the press must be free, or the people be made a sacrifice to the boundless tyranny of men, than which nothing can be more intolerable.

To restrain the press is foolish, weak and wicked; because it does not answer the end, and because it is a bad one, if it could be answered. The freedom of the press injures no man. If his conduct gives the lie to any malicious or scandalous representation, he is clear, and shines in his innocence, and the dirt reflects upon the author with shame and reproach; but if the representation be true, he deserves it. Such chastisements may contribute towards his conversion, and a prevention for others to deter them from similar or worse practices. A good old Philosopher said all in this short sentence: "*Live so, that no-body will believe your "maligners.*"

AN UNDISGUISED WHIG.

By the Ostend Cutter, arrived at Baltimore, from Ostend, we have the following ADVICES, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 10

THE divan hath been continually assembled for eight days past, but hath not determined whether the Porte shall enter into a war with Russia. It is openly avowed, that the grand signior is in want of money and shipping; nevertheless the people continue to demand a war, especially since it is known that the court of Petersburgh is desirous of re-establishing the former kahn of the Crimea. In the mean time the guards are doubled at the seraglio, where some acts of violence on the part of the people and Janissaries are feared; from whence it is easy to conceive in what a critical situation we are here. We have not only before our eyes the ruins of 40,000 houses consumed by fire, but very lately the barracks of the Janissaries were destroyed by the same calamity, as well as the vast magazines which contained provisions for a month for the whole garrison of this capital. This city consumes 96,000 measures of grain weekly; and as the exportation of corn from Russia hath been forbidden by way of the Black Sea, a famine is greatly dreaded, the usual consequences of which are despair and revolt, especially in the present unhappy circumstances, when the minds of the people are in a ferment.

Petersburgh, October 8. Divers regiments are assembling at Mohilow, and marching from thence successively for the frontiers of Turkey, from whence it appears that a war is expected against the Porte.

Paris, October 25. Last Sunday a deputation from the clergy, with the Cardinal de Rochefoucault at their head, who acted as speaker, presented to the king a free gift of 15 millions, payable in three years, to repair the loss which the nation sustained on the 12th of April, and one million more towards the support of the widows and orphans of the killed. The king seems highly pleased with this instance of the patriotism of the clergy.

October 28. Mr. Fitzherbert hath received the answer of his court with respect to the last propositions; but as this answer is to be communicated to the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, as mediatorial powers, the English minister will probably wait some time before the delivery of the ultimatum; from whence it may be concluded, that even though all difficulties may be made easy, the work of peace will still meet with a long delay.

October 31. In the night of Monday last, a courier extraordinary arrived with dispatches from St Roch, dated the 19th instant. The news received hath put an end to reciprocal inquietudes. The English fleet repassed the Streights in the night between the 18th and 19th. M. de Cordova resolved to give them battle, and was in pursuit of them, but Lord Howe being inferior in force, availed himself of a thick fog, turned round the combined fleet, and stole a march; by this manœuvre he avoided an engagement, and regained the ocean. It is believed that the combined fleet is in pursuit of that of the English. One circumstance particularly piques our news-writers, which is, that Lord Howe carried off with him le Triumphant, a Spanish ship, which the storm had driven on the 11th to Europa point. The princes have quitted the camp of St. Roch, and are expected here in a few days.

HAGUE, October 27.

Extract from the resolutions of the Lords the States of Holland and West Friesland, in their assembly of Wednesday October 23.

"Having resumed the deliberations upon the report made to this assembly on the 20th of last month by the Nobles and by the committees of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, conformable to the commissorial resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 17th of August, and having examined the proposition made the same day by the deputies of Amsterdam, for continuing to concert with France the operations of the war against England for the next campaign, and also for the renewal of the treaty of commerce of 1739.

"Resolved, That with respect to the first article, the business shall be referred to the States-General, so that by the renewal of the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 4th of March, 1782, his Serene Highness, as admiral general of the confederacy, may be requested to concert measures with the court of France, in what manner he shall think most proper and without delay, for carrying on the present war in conjunction with the combined powers, against Great-Britain, in order to force her to consent to a peace on equitable terms.

"Resolved, That the States General be authorised to concert with France, and draw up such terms of peace as they shall both deem necessary; and for the obtaining of which they shall mutually bind themselves to each other.

"Resolved, That the pensionary of these states do communicate these resolutions to the Duke de la Vauguyon; and assure his Excellency, that their noble and great mightinesses felt the most sincere satisfaction in hearing that the States General had resolved to accede to his most Christian Majesty's requisition, that ten ships of the line should be sent to Brest by the Republic. That it was with real concern they learnt that this resolution had not been attended with effect; that their noble mightinesses were actually employed in examining into the causes which prevented the sailing of this squadron; and that they would use their best endeavours to put the forces of the Republic in a state to make head against the common enemy, with greater effect than had hitherto been produced; that the happy object of the union with the forces of his Most Christian Majesty might be the more speedily attained.

With respect to the second proposition (for renewing the commercial treaty of 1739) it was resolved, that before any definitive resolution should be taken, the pensionary should be directed to assure his excellency the duke de la Vauguyon, that their noble mightinesses felt a strong desire to strengthen still more the connection which so happily subsists between the two nations; to see the negociations for a treaty of commerce between them

[Turn to the Fourth Page.]

Continuation of Preſident DICKINSON's ADDRESS.

TO their Excellencies the Preſident of Congreſs and the Governor of *New-Jerſey*, to Generals *Smallwood* and *Giſt*, Colonels * *Swoope*, *Grub*, *Donaldſon*, and every other officer who was preſent in that tour of duty, I appeal for their declaration what was my behaviour during that whole period. One defect I labour under, in recollecting which, ſome of you, Gentlemen, will, I doubt not, drop a tear. I cannot appeal to—a *Mercer*. Neither can I appeal to a † *Piper*, who would have been as ready a witneſs in ſupport of truth, as he was of freedom.

To the two firſt diſtinguiſhed characters, whom I then almoſt daily ſaw, and to the Colonels abovementioned, I particularly appeal, as able to teſtify the *earneſt* and *repeated* efforts made by me to appeaſe the diſſatisfactions of the militia, and perſuade them *to maintain their poſt*, or *march forward*, as exigencies required—and with what ſucceſs thoſe efforts were made, even after part of the militia at a neighbouring poſt had broke up and returned home.

I have every reaſon to believe, that many inhabitants in our ſiſter State of *New-Jerſey*, whoſe cauſe I particularly pleaded on thoſe affecting occaſions, preſerve to this day a grateful remembrance of my cares and labors for her welfare.

Let thoſe Gentlemen----let every officer and private who were there, ſay----What was my behaviour, when, upon intelligence received by Governor *Livingſton*, and credited by us all, "that we were to be attacked early in the morning"---our troops were ſeveral times formed before day-break to receive our enemies.

If any of you, Gentlemen, ſtill doubt whether I was willing to face danger in your defence and for the promotion of your happineſs, turn to the records of the laſt *Convention*, where you will find theſe entries:

"*Monday*, *Auguſt* 12, 1776.

"A letter from Colonel *Dickinſon*, informing of the deſertion of two ſoldiers of his battalion, was read, and ordered to be referred to the Council of Safety.

"Letters from General *Mercer* and Colonel *Dickinſon*, relative to the deſertions of the militia, were, *by order of Congreſs*, laid before this Houſe."

"*Friday*, *Auguſt* 16, 1776.

"A letter was read, from Colonel *Dickinſon*, at the camp, complaining of the deſertion of ſome of the aſſociators, and praying that the Convention would provide ſome remedy in that caſe: *Whereupon* the Houſe agreed to the following reſolutions, viz.

"WHEREAS this Convention hath received information, that ſeveral aſſociators of this State have deſerted the camp IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY, and returned home before the formation of the flying camp, and without the leave of their Commanding Officers, TO THE GREAT DANGER OF THE PUBLIC, and evil example to others: It is therefore

"*Reſolved* 1ſt. That all ſuch aſſociators as ſhall join their reſpective corps, at the camp from whence they came, in eight days from this date, with ſuch arms and accoutrements as they may have brought away with them, ſhall be exempted from any puniſhment; and thoſe who neglect ſo to do, ſhall be apprehended, and ſent under a guard to the camp, there to be tried; and in caſe of abſconding, or concealing their arms, that they be advertiſed in the public news-papers, and the reward of *Three Pounds* offered for apprehending every ſuch perſon. And every aſſociator, who ſhall hereafter deſert his colours, ſhall be treated as thoſe who have already deſerted, and neglect to join their reſpective corps, agreeable to this reſolve.

"*Reſolved* 2d. That the Commanding Officers of the companies or battalions of the militia of this State, who are now on their march to *New-Jerſey*, do apprehend all deſerters they meet on the road, and convey them under a guard to the Camp.

"*Reſolved* 3d. That, notwithſtanding the foregoing reſolutions, it is not the intention of this Convention to detain the militia unneceſſarily from home: The *aſſociators* are therefore aſſured, that as ſoon as the flying camp is formed, and THE PUBLIC SAFETY WILL ADMIT, they ſhall be permitted to return home."

Thus *careful* and *diligent* was I in watching over and guarding "THE PUBLIC SAFETY," from "THE GREAT DANGER" that then threatened it. Great indeed it was; and it is impoſſible, but that many of you muſt perfectly well remember to what a critical ſituation our affairs were thereby reduced. Let every man of you, Gentlemen, not in taverns or at the corners of ſtreets, amidſt the circulating curſes of diſappointment, but in his cloſet,----lay his hand upon his heart, and ſeriouſly aſk, what it thinks of me? You have brave men, ſenſible men amongſt you. Several ſuch, of you, were then in ſervice. Is it not *remarkable*, that I, DEGRADED *and* INSULTED AS I WAS, ſhould be the ONLY man of *Pennſylvania*, who purſued and procured EFFECTUAL meaſures, *to remedy the evil* that was deſtroying "THE PUBLIC SAFETY," and *to keep the militia, and of courſe himſelf, ſtill longer in a place of evident danger?*

Look, if you pleaſe, at the Journals of Congreſs, of "*Monday*, *Auguſt* 12, 1776,"‡ and you will find that *my letter*, laid before the Convention as above-mentioned by order, was directed to General *Mercer*, and by him *incloſed* in his letter to Congreſs; ſo that I had the honor of *co-operating with him* in the ſteps taken *to retain the militia in ſervice*, till the flying camp could be formed. Let malevolence itſelf ſit judge, and allot me *my ſhare* IN THE ‖ MOST HONORABLE DISMISSION, which that brave man afterwards gave us. §

I remained with the militia to the end of our tour. To *you*, Gentlemen, I appeal, if my conduct during that tour was not univerſally *approved*. I confide in your candor, for the ſubſtitution of another expreſſion.

I retained my poſt of Colonel for ſome time after my return, at the ſollicitation of the officers, who were in hopes that a better diſpoſition towards me would ſucceed. At length, on the 28th of *September*, 1776, the Convention, that had been ſummoned for the * "expreſs purpoſes of forming a new government, appointing Delegates in Congreſs, and a Council of Safety," ſtepped unneceſſarily beyond the *purpoſes* marked out for them, by thoſe who called them, and confirmed the two Brigadiers over me. The next day but one, I reſigned *in Writing* my command of the firſt battalion.

Even after this reſignation, I would ſtill have accepted the command again, if I could have perceived any ſymptoms of a relaxation in my favour. But, it was evident that too many † minds were inflamed and hardened. Public affairs were managed, and in my opinion were likely to be managed, in this ſtate, in ſuch a manner, that I thought I ſaw a fierce authority impending over it. Such a command, under rulers in ſuch a temper, *was* a "*danger*" I did not chooſe to encounter. My honor had been repeatedly *wounded* by them. They might *deſtroy* it. An *error*, or even a *misfortune* in my military capacity, might have drawn down upon me the vengeance of thoſe, who were ſufficiently incenſed and fixed in dominion to wreak it upon me with impunity, perhaps, with applauſe to themſelves. I had reaſon to be convinced, that it was determined to drive me into deſperation and perdition. My enemies were now in full poſſeſſion of power in *Pennſylvania*, and her former favorite was reduced to a diſregarded thing, fit only to ſignalize their military and political ſagacity, or to receive orders from lately-inſpired Patriots, or their full-faith'd diſciples. Excuſe me, Gentlemen, if I did not foreſee that I ſhould be treated with the juſtice and humanity, *which they have ſince manifeſted* towards me.

I could not conſent to ſtand like a chopping-block before them, to be hack'd by their tomahawks into ſuch ſhape, as might gratify their capricious fancy. I *reſolved*, in the firſt place, never to be *accountable* to ſuch men for any military command—ſecondly, to ſeek my fortune and a kinder uſage in another State—and thirdly, to ſerve as a volunteer in the next call of the militia of the city and neighbourhood, if it ſhould happen before my departure.

Several unhappy events afterwards took place, that haſtened the execution of the ſecond reſolution. The *Britiſh* army, after manœuvering ſome time in *New-Jerſey*, advanced to the *Delaware*.

On the *tenth* day of *December*, 1776, it was generally apprehended they would immediately take poſſeſſion of *Philadelphia*. I knew that Congreſs would adjourn to ſome other place, and on the twelfth they did adjourn to *Baltimore*. I thought it neceſſary to remove my wife and child farther from town; and that it was moſt adviſable that they ſhould go to my farm in *Kent*, about eighty miles from this city. They being thus placed out of immediate danger, I ſhould be at liberty, and my mind relieved from ſo much of my anxiety on their account, that I could join the militia in the manner before mentioned. *In purſuance of this plan*, I wrote to a relation in *Philadelphia*, requeſting him to ride up to my houſe at *Fair Hill*, and attend his couſin, and the child, in their journey. He was ſo kind as to come up directly. The carriage was at the door, and nothing remained, but to part. A ſcene enſued, that may be better imagined than deſcribed.

Any perſon of humanity will eaſily conceive, what I felt in ſuch circumſtances. I yielded. The accounts received of the behaviour of the enemy, in their progreſs through the State of *New-Jerſey*, were ſo *ſhocking* and ſo * *true*, that I ſhoud have been guilty of inexpreſſible cruelty, in expoſing a wife and infant to the outrages of a ſoldiery intoxicated with ſucceſs—more eſpecially, as the part I had taken, from the very beginning of the controverſy, might have drawn diſtinguiſhing inſults and injuries on thoſe who were connected with me. I believe there was not one man in or near *Philadelphia* at that time, that had acted as publicly in the common cauſe as I had done, who did not think himſelf indiſpenſably bound to remove, to ſome place of greater ſecurity, thoſe dear and helpleſs perſons, who looked to him alone for care and protection, and whoſe danger was increaſed by his own conduct. I owed it to my country—to involve them in ſuch a danger. I owed it to them—to make a reaſonable proviſion for their ſafety. I made the only one which I could then deviſe.

We left home that afternoon, and, as I expected the direct road and the Ferry between this city and *Cheſter* would be much crowded, I paſſed the *Schuylkill* about a mile above the Falls. The next day but one I reached *Cheſter*, and lodged there, where the Preſident of Congreſs alſo ſtaid that night, with his Lady, and an infant not a fortnight old—a circumſtance, that ſo evidently ſhewed the neceſſity of quitting the neighbourhod of *Philadelphia* expeditiouſly, even in the judgment of one of thoſe who beſt knew the ſituation of our affairs, as ſufficiently juſtified the care I was taking of my family.

On the *ſixteenth* of *December*, I arrived at my houſe in *Kent*, where my tenant ſpared me two rooms; and I was enough employed in procuring neceſſaries for thoſe I carried with me.

In the year 1777, I executed in *The Delaware State*, what I had intended to do in *Pennſylvania*. I became a private in Captain *Stephen Lewis's* company; and in that capacity ſerved, with my muſket upon my ſhoulder, during the whole tour of duty performed that ſummer by the militia of that State, when the *Britiſh* army landed at the Head of *Elk*, and was advancing towards this city. Pleaſe to recollect that the Convention of *Saratoga* was in the latter part of *Octobet*, 1777. I ſervedalſo in another manner---in riding from one place to another, to collect arms and ammunition. For my † zeal and diligence on

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by the following extracts, from ſome of a great number of original papers now in my poſſeſſion, and all relating to the buſineſs during that tour.

"*S I R*,

"In conſequence of your favour to-day, I have ordered ammunition for the troops at *Elizabeth-Town*, alſo two pieces of cannon, with their arrangement of neceſſary articles. They will be with you to-morrow, and I will do myſelf the pleaſure of then paying you my reſpects. I am very ſorry you do not find people actuated with ſuch ſpirit as you wiſh. General *Waſhington*, under the dread of *leaving this part of the country naked*, through the deſertion of ſuch numbers, has directed me to ſend no more men, after Colonel *Atlee*'s, to *New-York*.

Signed H. MERCER.

To Colonel JOHN DICKINSON,
commanding at Elizabeth-Town."

"*S I R*, *Perth-Amboy*, *July* 29, 1776.

"We have to-day had a Court of Enquiry of the Commanding Officers of Battalions, to rectify, if poſſible, the diſorders in the management of the Commiſſary's branch of buſineſs.---I have wrote to General *Waſhington*.---It will give me pleaſure to remove the diſcontents.----In the mean time take what method appears to you moſt likely to anſwer that purpoſe.

Signed and addreſſed as before---and thus endorſed by myſelf ſoon after receiving it---

"Procured the troops ſtationed here to be ſatisfied with their proviſions. J. D."

"*S I R*, *Perth-Amboy*, *July* 30, 1776.

"I encloſe you a copy of what the officers determined on yeſterday, relative to the rations.---I have this morning received inſtructions from Head-Quarters, to have proper boats built, for the purpoſe of tranſporting troops with ſafety and expedition.---I am told that Captain *Manuel Eyres*, of your regiment, would be a very proper perſon to direct this buſineſs.---We ſhould have at leaſt twenty of them prepared.---The ſervice requires that we ſhould as ſpeedily as poſſible ſet about this matter.----After conſulting with Captain *Eyres*, you will be able to furniſh me with ſuch hints, as may greatly expedite the ſervice. I am, Sir,

Your moſt reſpectful and your obedient Servant,
HUGH MERCER."

Directed as before.

Thus endorſed by me------- "*July* 30, 1776, I took all the neceſſary ſteps on this letter------collected a dozen of the moſt proper perſons-----conferred with General *Livingſton* and them, ------procured all the information I could, and ſent Captain *Eyres* and Mr. *Joſhua Mercereau*, *July* 31ſt, to General *Mercer*, for his final orders---Wrote to him *at large*, with ſome material intelligence I had received concerning the weak guard on *Newark Bay*---Sent him the beſt map of *Staten Iſland* that has yet been made, which I procured Mr. *Mercereau* to make. J. D."

"The deſign was, an attack on *Staten-Iſland*."

"*S I R*, *Woodbridge*, *Auguſt* 3, 1776.

"The account you gave me of the diſpoſition of ------ battalion hath appeared, the more I think of it, the more alarming.---That no inconſiderate ſtep may be taken, I have had the opinion of the Field Officers and others here, on the occaſion---they join unanimouſly in opinion with me, that the orders iſſued laſt week, relative to ſuch of the aſſociators as ſhould preſume to deſert the ſervice of their country at this critical time, ought to be enforced." *Signed and directed as before.*

"*S I R*, *Perth-Amboy*, *Auguſt* 11, 1776.

"I received your favour by Mr. *Brown*, and in conſequence of your intelligence have ſent off an expreſs with letters, one to the Convention of *New-Jerſey*, acquainting them of the deſertion of numbers of the *Pennſylvania* militia, and deſiring them to order out their militia, to guard the ferries, and take other effectual ſteps to ſecure the deſerters---the other to Congreſs, adviſing them of the unhappy diſpoſition of the -------- militia, and deſiring them to take ſuch ſteps as might ſeem neceſſary on the occaſion, *as theſe parts were like to be left expoſed to the enemy*.---In conſequence of a requiſiton from General *Waſhington*, I have ordered a number of troops to *New-York* --Colonel *Miles*, with about 700 riflemen, marches this day---Colonel *Atlee*, with his battalion and a number more, will march to-morrow.---To facilitate their march, I have thought ſome might be paſſed over in boats from *Crane*'s ferry to *Brown*'s ferry, on *Hackinſack*---therefore all the boats that can be had up the river ſhould be collected." *Signed and directed as before.*

Thus endorſed by me---"This letter was received on the 10th of Auguſt, 1776, therefore dated wrong---conſulted the Committee on the meaſure propoſed, who diſapproved it.---Acquainted General *Mercer* with the reaſons."

"*S I R*, *Perth-Amboy*, *Auguſt* 11, 1776.

"I had intended to have ordered Colonel *Grub*'s battalion, of *Lancaſter* county, to *New-York*----but I have ordered them to *Elizabeth-Town*. You will uſe your utmoſt addreſs to induce the militia to perform their duty at this *critical time*, when the fate of *America* is ſo near being determined.----Colonel *Grub* is very willing to go any where.----I have deſired him to conſult with you on the defence of the *Jerſey* ſhore.----Be ſo good, to point out to him the neceſſity of ſtrong guards on *Bergen-Neck*."

Signed and directed as above.

"*S I R*, *Perth-Amboy*, *Auguſt* 11, 1776.

"I wrote to you a few hours ago, that Colonel *Grub* would march with his battalion for *Elizabeth-Town* to-morrow morning, which I hope will be time enough to reinforce your poſt.---This morning I wrote to your brother, the General, to take the moſt effectual meaſures to co-operate with us."

Signed and directed as before.

S I R,

"The -------- company ſeem determined to go off to-morrow morning.---Their going will, in my opinion, be followed by the firſt battalion, and the reſt.---The preſent is a matter of infinite conſequence.----If Colonel *Dickinſon* will give his ſentiments to the battalion this afternoon, I am convinced it would be effectual in quieting the preſent diſturbance."

Letter from an officer to me.

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* The names of many other officers are not remembered, and therefore omitted.

† Colonel *James Piper*, of *Shippenſburgh*, in *Cumberland* county, *Pennſylvania*, and afterwards of *Hopewell* townſhip, in the county of *Bedford*.

‡ Vol. II. Page 306.

‖ "GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, *Elizabeth-Town*, 19th *Auguſt*, 1776.

"General *Mercer* deſires his moſt grateful acknowledgments may be ſignified to the Gentlemen aſſociators of *Pennſylvania*, for the great attention they have paid to every part of military duty, while under his command.---He is happy to have it in his power to relieve them, agreeable to order of Convention, and hopes the quota of men to be furniſhed by ſuch battalions will be ſpeedily made up, in proportion to the numbers on duty here, that no delay may be given to the moſt honorable diſmiſſion of the remainder."

§ Perhaps the zeal with which I acted for the ſervice of my country, throughout this tour of duty, may be further evidenced

* Minutes of *the Conference of Committees*, held at *Carpenters-Hall*---pages 36 and 41.

† I was choſen a Member of the firſt Aſſembly after the Conſtitution was formed, and in compliance with the declared ſenſe of the county of *Philadelphia*, which had done me the honor of electing me, I made the following propoſal in behalf of myſelf and others, to the Members who were met on *Wedneſday*, the 27th of *November*, 1776----"We will conſent to the choice of a Speaker, to ſit with the other Members, and to paſs ſuch acts as the emergency of public affairs may require, provided, that the other Members will agree to call a free Convention for a full and fair repreſentation of the Freemen of *Pennſylvania*, to meet on or before the day of *January* next, for the purpoſes of reviſing the Conſtitution formed by the late Convention, and making ſuch alterations and amendments therein as ſhall by them be thought proper---and making ſuch ordinances, as the circumſtances of affairs may render neceſſary; provided alſo, that no part of the ſaid Conſtitution be carried into execution by this Aſſembly---and provided, that this Aſſembly ſhall be diſſolved before the day to be appointed for the meeting of the Convention."

This propoſal was rejected.-----The behaviour of ſome perſons on that day, and the diſagreeable circumſtance of entering into conteſts ſcarcely to be avoided with Gentlemen I had for a long time eſteemed, added to what had paſſed before, induced me to decline any further oppoſition to the Conſtitution---and I retired from the Aſſembly.

* Journals of Congreſs, Vol. III. page 143, &c.

† A trifling circumſtance will ſhow my zeal at that time. While the militia lay at *Chriſtina* Bridge, the enemy then being in poſſeſſion of *Wilmington*, the fort near the ferry, and the neighbourhood, we received intelligence that ſome ammunition, of which we were in great want, had been left in the ferry-houſe, on the *New-Caſtle* ſide of the river. I immediately went to General *Rodney*, and offered, if he would give me a command of 50

theſe occaſions, I appeal to Major General *Rodney* and Brigadier General *Collins*, and for my good conduct through the campaign, to thoſe Gentlemen, and to General *M'Kinley*, who, tho' not preſent with that part of the militia with which I ſerved, was yet acquainted with facts; and particularly, being then *Preſident* of the State, was ſo kind, in a letter to General *Rodney*, as to mention my ſerving as a *private*, after the honors I had borne, in very obliging terms.

So much pleaſed with my conduct was the preſent Honorable *Chief Juſtice* of this State, that as ſoon as the adminiſtration devolved upon him, as Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, by the captivity of the Preſident, and the abſence of the Speaker of the Legiſlative Council, he immediately, in the beginning of *October*, 1777, ſent me a commiſſion of *Brigadier General* of *The Delaware State*, incloſed in a letter written in the warmeſt expreſſions of approbation, which I now have in my poſſeſſion. That commiſſion I afterwards reſigned, on account of ſome objections relating to the militia and the militia laws, which I mentioned to the Gentleman, who ſucceeded in the Government.

But—need I mention any other proofs of my behaving properly during my reſidence in *The Delaware State*, than the honors I received there.

Here, Gentlemen, gratitude and concern for the public good demand, that I take ſome notice of the ungenerous attempt to injure the dignity of a ſovereign State, the ally of the greateſt King in the world, for the poor purpoſe of hurting me.

Examine the conduct of that State, and you will find that it has been, throughout the war, as ſteady in the common cauſe as any other----That it was *exemplarily* punctual in furniſhing its quota of men and money, until particular circumſtances, well known to you, and for which Congreſs themſelves, I believe, make proper allowances, would not permit its exertions to correſpond with its inclinations---and ſtill, its exertions are upon a par at leaſt with thoſe of ſome other States. The prudence, vigor and integrity of its meaſures, you may judge of by theſe two inſtances. Early in *February*, 1781, *The Delaware State* took the *bold, ſingular* ſtep, of ſinking its whole quota of Continental money BY TAXES IN ONE YEAR, and accordingly paid the quota into the Continental Treaſury, with a conſiderable overplus, to provide for allowances that might be made by Congreſs to any of the Southern States. By this ſingle deciſive operation, that State avoided all the EMBARRASSMENTS and EXPENCES which other States incurred by calling for the new money, founded on the reſolutions of Congreſs in *March*, 1780, and exchanging it at great loſs for the old---got rid *totally* of paper currency---and, at the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature in *May* following, declared, by act of Aſſembly, gold and ſilver at the uſual prices, therein aſcertained, to be the "lawful money" of the State.

The Delaware State was alſo the *firſt* of the Union, I believe, that introduced order into that chaos of politics and morals, in which ſtrength and weakneſs, ſafety and ruin, virtue and iniquity, ſtrangely met together, and wrought in wild conjunction----by ſtopping the rage of tender laws, and inſtituting equitable modes of adjuſting, in all caſes, the confuſions that had been occaſioned.

Yet, it has been publiſhed to the world, by ſome of your writers, that the State is generally diſaffected, or, as others expreſs it, that two of the three counties of which it conſiſts, are diſaffected.

Such authors are deceived, or mean to deceive. There are diſaffected perſons in the State; and ſo there are in every State. But, a majority of the people are well affected; and the powers of Legiſlation are now, and have been for ſeveral years, in the hands of as firm and determined friends to the Independence of *America*, as any upon this continent. The former leaders of the diſaffected have been expelled the State; and thoſe who remain are in general a poor ignorant ſett, and, in a political conſideration, totally contemptible.

New-Caſtle county, I underſtand, is graciouſly admitted to be a well affected county, becauſe it bravely oppoſed the *Britiſh* army in its paſſage through it. So it is---and ſo it has proved itſelf, not only by that gallant act, but by every other part of its conduct. But, unluckily for my detractors, all my honors in *The Delaware State* originated from *New-Caſtle* county. Honors, *thus* derived, are, by their own confeſſion, honors *indeed*. The members of that much eſteemed county, though I have never yet had the happineſs of reſiding in it, propoſed me as a *Delegate* to Congreſs in 1779, and I was choſen by EVERY vote of *both branches* of the Legiſlature. After ſerving in Congreſs, that county, in 1780, elected me *a member of the Houſe of Aſſembly*. In 1781, it elected me a *Councillor*; and that ſame year nominated me for *Preſident*, to which office I was raiſed UNANIMOUSLY by the *two houſes*, in a full ſeſſion.

How I behaved in that ſtation----Whether I approved myſelf firmly attached to the *true intereſts* of the United States in general, and of that State in particular---Whether my meaſures inclined to the *ſupport of the active friends* to our liberties---Whether I preferred the *welfare of the Republic* to every other conſideration---or, whether I regarded my own emoluments, rather than *more generous conſiderations*-----are queſtions, which, if your writers deſire to have anſwered, I ſhould be glad, if they would be ſo obliging as to apply to the people of the State

Perhaps ſome of them are diſpleaſed at my accepting the office I hold in this State. I am under too many obligations, not heartily to forgive any expreſſions of ſuch diſpleaſure, which they will uſe---and they will pardon me, when they conſider *how earneſtly I entreated* to be excuſed from taking the Preſidency of that State, that I ſerved a year, and that *I could not avoid*, without involving myſelf in exceedingly diſagreeable circumſtances, taking the Preſidency here.

There is another reflection, Gentlemen, connected with this charge againſt *The Delaware State*, which is of too ſerious a nature to be paſſed over in ſilence. That State is a Member of the Union, and, tho' a ſmall one, yet, from its ſituation, is of importance to the Union. Do you think that your writers diſcover a proper reſpect for the common weal, when they repreſent in the newspapers, and in ſtrong terms, that two thirds of that State, and all thoſe in this who differ from you in ſome of their ſentiments, that is, a majority of this, are devoted to our enemies, are willing to renounce our Independence, and deſirous to return to the former ſubjection under *Great Britain?* Is not this confirming, as much as they can confirm, the oft-told tales, that have, with ſuch an odd viciſſitude, enlightened and bewildered the Houſe of Commons and the *Britiſh* Cabinet? Is not this attempting to realize the *Ignis fatuus*, which their Generals, chaſing on northern mountains and on ſouthern plains, have always found to elude their purſuit, till at laſt, tired with their wanderings, they have been content, inſtead of the flying meteor, to catch---captivity.

If the Houſe of Commons and the *Britiſh* Cabinet ſo far believe ſuch writers, as to be encouraged to continue this iniquitous war one year longer, or even to continue it ſo long as to occaſion the death of one fellow-citizen more, than would otherwiſe fall, what will ſuch writers deſerve? And it may be preſumed, that they would think it a rudeneſs to ſuppoſe they are not worthy of credit. If theſe men can diſtract the affairs of this State, or perſuade our enemies that they are diſtracted, is it not worth conſidering, *whom* they mean *thereby* to ſerve? and, whether they are not *inviting* the war into the bowels of *Pennſylvania?*

Before I conclude this part of my addreſs, permit me, Gentlemen, to aſk, what is your opinion of that gallant, experienced veteran, Major General *John Armſtrong*, or of that worthy, brave officer, Major General *James Irvine?* If you will allow me to anſwer, I will ſay, it is very high---for their merits appear to me to be univerſally acknowledged.

The former was appointed a Brigadier General by Congreſs, *March* 1, 1776 before Generals Lord *Stirling*, *Mifflin*, *St. Clair* and *Stephen*. The 19th of *February*, 1777, theſe four laſt-mentioned Gentlemen were elected Major Generals. The 4th of *April* following, General *Armſtrong* reſigned his commiſſion, and on account of theſe promotions. He remained, I think, without any military employment, until his country called him into an elevated rank.

General *Irvine* was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel by Congreſs, *November* 25, 1775. *July* 29, 1776, Major *Wood* was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel. *September* 7, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel *Wood* was appointed a Colonel. Later in the fall of that year, Lieutenant Colonel *Irvine* was appointed a Colonel, and, after trying to obtain a brevet of precedence from Congreſs, and not ſucceeding, he reſigned in *June*, 1777. He remained, I believe, without any military employment, until his country called him into an elevated rank.

The affairs of *America* were *then* in an infirm ſtate, and it was known that the *Britiſh* General and Admiral meditated an invaſion of *Pennſylvania* with a powerful army and fleet. Yet I have never underſtood, that either of thoſe Gentlemen was charged with "faultering on the approach of danger," or in the leaſt cenſured by you, or others, for his reſignation, or for continuing without military employment, until they were promoted to their honorable and deſerved commands of the militia.

Why then was it ſo criminal and ſhameful in *me* to reſign? What are the diſtinguiſhing circumſtances that acquit them with the honor due to them, and that condemn me to guilt and infamy? *They* will pardon me, I am ſure, for venturing, in refutation of this cruel attack, to form ſome kind of compariſon between their caſes and mine, and endeavouring to ſhelter my hunted fame under the cover of their unblemiſhed characters. I ſelect them from a number of inſtances, becauſe they are ſo well known, and ſo much eſteemed in *Pennſylvania*.

They both reſigned BEFORE the Treaty with *France*, and BEFORE the Convention of *Saratoga*. *Here* our caſes are alike. *They* remained, I believe, after their reſignations, unemployed in a military line, till their appointments to be *Generals*. In the critical campaign of 1777, *I* bore my muſket as a *private*. *This*, I hope, does not make againſt me. *I* had been a Member of Congreſs from the beginning of the controverſy----entruſted again and again by that Aſſembly with their moſt important affairs----and I had the command of the whole militia of *Pennſylvania* from its eſtabliſhment----though, indeed, with the title only of firſt Colonel. *Theſe circumſtances*, I apprehend, will juſtify me in an attention to honor, as much as the *rank* of thoſe Gentlemen. The promotions over *them* were made in the regular mode of proceeding, by the repreſentative ſovereignty of the United States, under whom they ſerved. The promotion over *me* was made in a manner that has never ſince been adopted, and by perſons under whom I did not ſerve. *This*, I truſt, will not operate againſt me. The members of Congreſs were not *their* enemies. Thoſe who then reigned in *Pennſylvania* were *mine*. *This* ſeems to incline the ſcale in my favor. *They* were, indeed, officers of regular troops---*I*, 'tis true, commanded militia---but ſtill our caſes run parallel, unleſs my accuſers will ſay, that honor ought not to be as much regarded by militia officers as by regular officers------which they will hardly ſay. *They* reſigned at the firſt ſlight put upon them. *I* bore a *firſt*, and a *ſecond*----and did not reſign till the *third*. This, ſurely, will not be to my diſadvantage. Whether *either* of thoſe Gentlemen was in *actual ſervice*, in the rank they then reſpectively held, after the promotions they diſapproved, and after application for redreſs had been unſucceſsful, I do not know---*I was in actual ſervice*---in the only rank left me----for weeks after the firſt and ſecond injuries done to me, "in the face of the enemy"---and in "great danger," as the ‖ *Convention* that confirmed the Brigadiers *over me*, and that turned *me out of* Congreſs, have unguardedly left upon record.----

Permit me alſo to aſk, Gentlemen, what is your opinion of the officers of our line, not at preſent in camp, who were pleaſed to confer upon me the diſtinguiſhed favor of the addreſs, that has been lately publiſhed? Don't you think, that THEY may be admitted as good judges of honor? Don't you believe, that they would rather have periſhed, than have ſtained their well-earned laurels, by addreſſing me as they have done, if they were not convinced that my conduct was juſtifiable in the judgment of men of honor?

Your opinion is ſurely favorable to the army, and to thoſe Gentlemen, who are ſo reſpectable a part of it. Their merits, you *muſt* acknowlege. For—their labors gave you eaſe—their wounds gave you ſafety—their poverty gave, not a few of you, wealth, and all of you, conveniencies—and their valor gave you that quiet, which ſome of you employ, ſo much to the advantage and reputation of your country,——————— in abuſing me.

[*To be continued.*]

men, to bring off the ammunition. He declined complying with the propoſal, and, if I remember right, for this reaſon----that, as the enemy had been in poſſeſſion of *Wilmington* for a day or two, it was very probable they had paſſed the river, and ſecured the ammunition.----To General *Rodney* I appeal for the truth of this fact.

‡ Minutes of the Convention, page 66.

By the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Court of Commiſſioners conſtituted and declared by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to hear and finally determine the controverſy between this State, and the State of Connecticut, reſpecting ſundry lands lying within the northern boundary of this State, having heard the ſaid States, reſpectively, thereupon, proceeded on the thirtieth day of December laſt to give judgment in the words following, *to wit*, "We are unanimouſly of opinion, that the State of Connecticut "has no right to the lands in controverſy. We are alſo unani- "mouſly of opinion, that the juriſdiction and pre-emption of all "the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennſyl- "vania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of "right belong to the State of Pennſylvania." WE have thought fit to make known and proclaim, and do hereby make known and proclaim the ſame. And we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all perſons, whatſoever, and more eſpecially ſuch perſon and perſons, who, under the authority or countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, either before or ſince the declaration of Independence, have entered upon and ſettled lands within the bounds of this State, to take notice of the ſaid judgment, and pay due obedience to the laws of this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS there is reaſon to fear that the animoſities and reſentments which may have ariſen between the people, who, under the authority or countenance of the ſaid late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforeſaid, have made ſettlements within the bounds of this State, and the citizens of Pennſylvania, who claim the lands whereon ſuch ſettlements have been made, may induce ſome of the latter to endeavour to gain poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands by force and violence, contrary to law, whereby the peace of the State may be endangered, and individuals greatly injured. WE do hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin, and require all perſons whatſoever, to forbear moleſting, or in any wiſe diſturbing, any perſon or perſons, who, under the authority or countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforeſaid, have ſettled lands within the bounds of this State, until the Legiſlature, or the Courts of Juſtice, ſhall have made laws, or paſſed judgment, in ſuch caſe, as to Right and juſtice may appear to belong, as ſuch perſons offending therein ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.----And we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers, to uſe their authority to prevent offences, and to puniſh, according to law, all offences committed, or to be committed, againſt any of the people, ſo as aforeſaid ſettled under the authority or countenance of the ſaid late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforeſaid, on lands within this State, and who pay due obedience to the laws thereof, as in caſe of like offences againſt any the citizens of this State.

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of the Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, *this ſixth Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.*

JOHN DICKINSON.

ATTEST. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Claret in Hogſheads and Bottles,

To be SOLD by

MEREDITHS and CLYMER. ¶

BLACK LEAD PENCILS,

A few Dozens of the firſt Quality, either flat or round, to be SOLD at

WILLIAM POYNTELL'S,

Three Doors below Market-Street, in Second ſtreet.

ALSO,

Aſs Skin Pocket MEMORANDUM BOOKS. ¶

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE ſubſcriber in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington, allowed by the beſt judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewiſe White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Lead Aſhes, &c.

Alſo, A HOUSE and LOT ſituate on Cheſnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder has been made in a ſeaſon; it is very ſuitable for a public houſe, ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; it is at preſent occupied as a tavern, and known by the ſign of the Bonny Jockey, but laſt year the Green Tree: there is beſides the large houſe a one ſtory dwelling, a two ſtory ſtone building, which may with a very ſmall expence be converted into a dwelling, a large ſtone ſtable with a chair or carriage houſe and ſheds; two wells of the beſt water, in the one a pump, a good cyder preſs and mill, and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaſer paying about one-third of the money, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part or the whole. ¶

THE ſubſcriber, obſerving an advertiſement of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, in which 150 acres of land are advertiſed for ſale through miſtake, as the property of Sebaſtian Keely, deceaſed, in Vincent townſhip, thinks proper to inform all perſons, who may incline to become purchaſers, that the legal property of ſaid lands is veſted in the ſubſcriber, and others connected with him; that it is acknowledged in a late petition to the Aſſembly, by the heirs of the ſaid Keely, that they only claim a pre-emption of the premiſes, ſubject alſo to the arrearages of rent, which are now conſiderable. Purchaſers therefore muſt abide the conſequences. ¶ JOSEPH REED.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, and uncommonly heal by NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years of age, has had the ſmall pox; ſhe is ſold for no fault, but as the perſon whoſe property ſhe is, intends to break up houſe-keeping, he will have no further uſe for her. For terms apply to Doctor EBENEZER A. SMITH, of Wilmington. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Weſt Cain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 92 acres, about ten acres of watered meadow, producing a large quantity of hay, with a houſe, barn and orchard; it is ſuitable for a tanner or a diſtiller, as there is a ſtill-houſe on the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, and ſee the place, by applying to ¶ ROBERT WITHROW.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber about ſix months ago, a lame MARE, and two barrels of PORK; this is to inform the owner, that unleſs he comes in three weeks from this date, the mare and pork will be ſold for the expences, by JOHN JARVIS, living on his plantation at the 17 mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road. ¶ *January* 15, 1783.

renewed; and to have the diſpoſition of the court of France on that head ſounded by means of his Excellency.

The order of the gentry and nobility have reſolved to adhere to their former reſolution, for authoriſing the States General, after a previous conference with his Serene Highneſs, as Admiral-General, to concert with France, and carry into execution as ſpeedily as poſſible, a plan for conducting the operations of the war by ſea and land during the next campaign; for doing the greateſt injury to the enemy, and reducing them to the neceſſity of concluding a peace on equitable terms.

LONDON, November 1.

A private letter from Paris ſays, that meſſieurs Fitzherbert and Oſwald, on the part of Great-Britain, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay, for America, count de Aranda, for Spain, and M. de Berkſenrode, for Holland, have had another conference with the French miniſtry, relative to a peace, but ſome freſh obſtacles were ſtarted by the court of France, on which they broke up without coming to any determination, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador, who was ſomewhat diſpleaſed, immediately ſent off diſpatches to Madrid. The letter ſays, that there muſt be ſome warm work before the French and Dutch will agree to a peace, unleſs they have their own demands complied with.

The trade to Hudſon's bay being annihilated by the late capture of our ſettlements there, that to Quebec will be carried on in a more extenſive manner, and ſeveral additional ſhips will be ſent up the river St. Lawrence in the ſpring.

An anonymous correſpondent ſays, a gentleman is lately arrived here from Paris, who was lately employed by Dr. Franklin to fix the boundaries of thoſe American provinces which are agreed to be acknowledged independent. There is alſo a gentleman arrived from Paris, empowered by the French miniſtry to ſettle ſeveral matters here relative to peace, which can be done here more expeditiouſly than at Paris. So near is peace being concluded, that the conditions of it are expected to be finally ſettled and diſcloſed in leſs than a fortnight. The fate of Gibraltar, it is aſſerted, will terminate the war.

Nov. 2. On the return of lord Howe from Gibraltar, it is ſaid, that a blow is intended againſt the Dutch, which will effectually arouſe the Mynneers from the lethargic ſtate they have been in, ever ſince the action off the Dogger Bank.

Letters from Peterſburgh ſay, that overtures for a compromiſe of differences had been made by the Porte, and that being of a nature too advantageous to be rejected by the empreſs, it was daily expected that orders would be iſſued for ſuſpending all hoſtile preparations.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Octo. 26.

"We are happy to learn that a party of cotton manufacturers from England, who were making a ſtolen march through this country to America, under a paſs of doctor Franklin's, have been prevented from embarking by the cloſeneſs with which they were watched: and have ſince, by the overture directed to be made them by government, been induced to engage themſelves to a conſiderable manufacturer in that branch in this country, as well as to reſign doctor Franklin's paſs, which had eſcaped the ſearch of the officers."

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Thurſday laſt from Breſt, we learn, that a large fleet of merchantmen and tranſports were expected to ſail from thence for the Weſt-Indies the latter end of this month, and that a large body of troops were to accompany them.

The men of war which ſailed from Portſmouth on Friday laſt, are ſuppoſed to be gone to the weſtern-iſlands, in order to ſearch for the Ville de Paris, as there is every reaſon to believe the French have diſpatched ſome ſhips to ſea for the purpoſe of intercepting her, in conſequence of the information which they received from Ariel frigate, that captured the Hector, Cox, on the 26th of September, in lat. 44—54, long. 30, which was four days after the Hector parted from her. Captain Cox fell in with the Ville de Paris on the 19th of September, and kept company with her till the 25th, when at 10 o'clock that night they loſt ſight of her. She was then 150 leagues to the weſtward of Corvo; the preceding day ſhe hoiſted a ſignal of diſtreſs, but it being blowing weather, and the Hector diſmaſted, ſhe was not able to go near enough to ſpeak to her; but they underſtood that it was captain Curgenven's intention to make the Azores, if poſſible. It is melancholy to obſerve, that neither the Centaur nor Glorieux were in company with her, therefore moſt probably they are both foundered. The Ville de Paris did not loſe her maſts during the hurricane, but rolled them away two days afterwards.

The miſchiefs which the evacuation of the Britiſh ports in America will occaſion, begin to operate already very powerfully; no remittances have been made from Charleſtown for ſome months, to the great injury of ſome of the commercial houſes

Nov. 12. A letter from the Hague has the following article: "All thoughts of a peace are at preſent given up here, for although the negociation is carrying on at Paris, yet there are ſuch obſtacles thrown in the way, by the French and our ambaſſadors, as we are certain will not be agreed to by the court of Great Britain. The articles in ſome of the London prints, relative to affairs here, have cauſed many people to be ſuſpected of holding a ſecret correſpondence with the Engliſh; and every method is uſing to diſcover the perſons; the packet-boats have been taken on that account, and all letters will be ſtrictly examined; therefore when you write, take no notice of political affairs, for I was obliged to ſend this by a friend to Oſtend, which I ſhall do for the future."

We hear that general Dalling, with a large body of troops, will ſhortly embark for the Weſt Indies, and that twelve line of battle ſhips will certainly accompany him. Every preparation is now making at Portſmouth to expedite the victualling of theſe ſhips immediately on their arrival, and it is ſaid they will go out under the command of admiral Hood.

Yeſterday advice was received from Falmouth of the arrival of the Hampden packet from Liſbon. She left the Tagus the 28th of October, and brings intelligence, that four tranſports, laden with coals for Gibraltar, that ſeparated from lord Howe, are taken and their crews landed at Liſbon. We are ſorry to obſerve, that when ſhe ſailed there was no account whatever of the Ville de Paris, or any of the other ſhips belonging to that unfortunate fleet.

Extract of a letter from Elſinore, October 26.

"The Dutch have at this time in the North-ſeas a ſquadron of three ſail of the line and four frigates. The Britiſh ſquadron conſiſts of two 60 gun ſhips, one of 44 guns, and five frigates, beſides the cruizers to protect the trade."

Extract of a letter from Armagh, October 29.

"We are already beginning to feel the effects of the fencible ſcheme; laſt Tueſday a quarrel having happened between a volunteer and a large party of fencibles, who were beating up for recruits on our market day; they took the volunteer priſoner, and brought him to their colonel, who confined him in a room in the inn where he then was. The moment this got wind, a large body of people immediately aſſembled, and driving all the fencibles they met before them, ruſhed forward to the inn, and demanded that the volunteer ſhould be delivered up to them; this, after ſome heſitation, was complied with; but the ſpirit is now up, and when it will ſubſide Heaven only knows."

Orders are certainly ſent to America to countermand the evacuation of Charleſtown.

A vigorous attack on the French Weſt-India iſlands is expected early in the ſpring.

By letters received yeſterday from France it appears, that monſieur de Vintimille, with four line of battle ſhips and two frigates, ſailed from Breſt the 20th of October. Theſe men of war, in all probability, are gone to the weſtern iſlands in queſt of the Ville de Paris; and ſhould they find her in any of thoſe neutral ports, there is not a doubt but they would take poſſeſſion of her, as the Portugueſe have no forts there ſufficient to protect her.

The Friendſhip letter of marque, belonging to Dublin, has taken and ſent into Waterford, a ſmall American veſſel from Virginia to Nantz, with 80 hogſheads of tobacco on board, and about 60 barrels of rice.

The Dolphin packet, captain Flynn, from Harwich to Helvoet, which had been miſſing for near a fortnight paſt, and was generally ſuppoſed to have been loſt, it is now diſcovered was taken on the 4th inſtant off Fluſhing, by a large Dutch privateer, the crew of which carried captain Flynn and his people into the Texel, where they were ſent on ſhore and committed to priſon.

The truth of the above may be depended upon; but the cauſe of this extraordinary ſtep is yet unknown. How the ſtates of Holland will vindicate this atrocious infringement of the law of nations, time only can diſcover.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth to provide twelve months proviſion and ſtores for twelve ſail of the line, which will be detached, ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies, ſoon after lord Howe's arrival with the grand fleet.

One ſhip of 70 guns in the Spaniſh fleet received very conſiderable damage in the late action, and muſt have loſt a great number of men, as ſhe received the fire of four ſhips, and many ſhot between wind and water.

Great ſurpriſe has been expreſſed that general Elliot has ſent no diſpatches home; we are well aſſured the Peggy cutter has an officer on board, who is charged with official letters from the governor of Gibraltar.

In the Weſt-India fleet that ſailed from Portſmouth, on Thurſday laſt, there were upwards of 20 ſail of tranſports, loaded with all kinds of warlike implements for carrying on offenſive operations in the leeward iſlands, when admiral Pigot arrives from New-York.

Yeſterday evening a report was very current, that advice was received of the Ville de Paris being arrived at Antigua. We are ſorry to find upon an enquiry at the admiralty, that no ſuch intelligence was received there late laſt night.

Tueſday night orders were ſent from the admiralty to Portſmouth and Plymouth, for the refitting and victualling ſuch ſhips of lord Howe's fleet as may be in want of it, with the utmoſt diſpatch.

The time is approaching when the Dutch harbours will be frozen, and therefore we may deem our coaſts perfectly ſecure from any annoyance by the Mynheers, whoſe naval force in Europe muſt remain wholly inactive for ſome months.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Oct. 8.

"Several regiments are aſſembling at Mohilow, from whence they file off ſucceſſively for the frontiers of Turkey; it ſeems a war with the Turks is expected."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 31.

"They have launched at Harlingen, a ſhip of 64 guns; ſhe is named the Admiral-Tjerk-Hiddeſz de-Vries, in memory of the brave admiral of that name, who, in 1666, loſt his life in fighting valiantly againſt the Engliſh.

"A letter from Paris ſays, that by a ſhip arrived at Marſeilles, they had learnt, that there had been a terrible commotion at Conſtantinople, in which a great number of perſons loſt their lives; and it is even ſaid the grand ſeignior has been maſſacreed."

A letter from Liſbon of the 8th of October ſays, "that three Ruſſian men of war were arrived in the Tagus from the Downs, viz. the Conſtantinow, the Swiatoſlow, and the David and Slava. The ſame advices add, that three ſhips, being part of that ſquadron, were loſt the 18th of September laſt, viz. two of 66 guns, and one of 32."

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

In the Oſtend cutter, which arrived at Baltimore on Wedneſday laſt, came paſſenger Mr. Miller, late printer of the London Evening Poſt, and alſo of the London Courant, who for theſe fifteen years paſt, has ſo freely exerciſed the liberty of the preſs, to the advantage of his country and honour to himſelf; but particularly in aſſerting and defending the cauſe of America.—Mr. Miller comes over with the good wiſhes of the honourable Mr. Laurens, in whoſe happy deliverance he was particularly inſtrumental.

The advices we have been favoured with by the above veſſel, reſpecting the continuation of the war, are in ſubſtance—that the idea of the beſt informed in England, reſpecting peace, was as vague as it is among the people of this country.—The negociation was in train at the time the above veſſel left Europe. But as it had been made throughout a parliamentary war, the reſult of the whole was intended to be ſubmitted to it on the firſt meeting. It would aſſemble on the 28th of November, eight days after the departure of the Oſtend; the work of peace would be then brought forward and canvaſſed; the adjournment would ſoon after follow; and their reſolves on the buſineſs could not take place till near the latter end of the preſent month.

So far from the negociation having been broke up, as has been reported, the ports of Calais and Dover had juſt been opened for the admiſſion of the paſſage boats of both countries; and it was even expected that the letters of each would be permitted to paſs.—But notwithſtanding the promiſing appearance of peace, no relaxation of the means of war on any part had taken place: on the contrary, every power was ſtraining the laſt nerve, to be well prepared for the opening of the campaign of the new year.—May the efforts of America not be the laſt nor the leaſt.

By an accident the above veſſel does not bring the Engliſh official advices of the relief of Gibraltar, nor of the engagement which followed between the combined fleets and the Engliſh: however, the following is the ſubſtance of the Engliſh account:—The attack by the floating batteries, was made on the 13th of September.—While they were ſtationing and mooring, which took up nearly three hours, not a gun was fired from the garriſon: when that was compleated, a moſt tremendous fire of red-hot balls took place. Several of the veſſels were blown up, and the reſt ſunk. The above floating batteries carried 213 braſs cannon, and each gun had an allotment of 30 men, 320 of the whole number of which, the Engliſh account ſays, were ſaved by the great exertions they made.

Lord Howe arrived in the Streights on the 14th; the combined fleet were then at Algeſiras. The official account ſays, that from a want of attention to the directions which had been given the tranſports, only four got in; the reſt, with lord Howe's fleet, were driven, by a very ſtrong current and blowing weather, beyond Europa-Point, and behind the rock. The next and following day the remainder, except one, were all got in. The weather and winds had been dreadful, in which both fleets had ſuffered.

After the Engliſh had compleated the relief of the garriſon, lord Howe ſailed out of the Streights, followed by the combined fleet. On the 17th, about ſix o'clock in the evening, an engagement took place, and continued for more than two hours, when both fleets ſeparated. The line of each fleet, and the attack was at a conſiderable diſtance. The Engliſh official account ſays, that lord Howe laid-to, and that during the night the combined fleet had ſailed for Cadiz. The loſs on the part of the Engliſh was about 60 men killed and 120 wounded. No ſhips on either ſide were taken; but a few days before, during the gale, the St. Michael, a fine ſhip of 72 guns, had run on ſhore near Europa-Point, within reach of one of the batteries of the garriſon, who took poſſeſſion, and got her off with little leſs loſs than her maſts.

Lord Howe ſays the combined fleet conſiſted of 46 ſail; the Ghent paper ſays there were only 32; the Engliſh 34.

The place of the engagement between the two fleets is juſt at the entrance of the Streights, between the two continents of Europe and Africa, cape Trefulcar, in Spain, forming one ſide, and cape Spartel, in Africa, the other.

Lord Howe had arrived at Portſmouth, and afterwards in London, previous to the ſailing of the Oſtend, after leaving 15 ſail to cruize in the chops of the channel.

The London Evening Poſt of the 12th of November laſt, contains the following ſtatement of the fleet which ſailed from Jamaica on the 25th of July, under convoy of the Ramilies, and ſeveral other men of war.

MERCHANTMEN.

Arrived	62
Taken	15
Foundered	9
Miſſing	14
Retaken	2
Put back	1
	103

State of the Ships that were convoy to the above Fleet.

Ramilies 74, Quitted by her people, and burnt on the 21ſt of September.

Ville de Paris 110, ſeen on the 22d of September diſmaſted, 150 leagues to the weſtward of Corvo.

Hector 74, parted company before the hurricane, and has not ſince been heard of.

Glorieux 74, ſeen the day after the hurricane diſmaſted, ſuppoſed to have foundered.

Centaur 74, ſeen the day after the hurricane diſmaſted, ſuppoſed to have foundered.

Canada 74, arrived at Portſmouth.

Ardent 64, arrived at Port Royal, leaky.

Jaſon 64, arrived at Briſtol.

Caton 64, arrived at Halifax.

Pallas 36, at ditto.

Recapitulation of the Men of War.

Arrived	5
Miſſing	4
Foundered	1
	10

*** The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meets on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock, at the Univerſity. The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as that evening is the time appointed for electing new members, and ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction are in nomination.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS propose to LETT all the paved STREETS and ALLEYS of this City, in small Districts, to commence the second Day of February next, for one year, to such Persons as will engage to keep them clean for the Benefit of the Manure; and they will receive Applications for that Purpose every Friday Evening, at the Court-House, until that Time.

By Order of the Board,

Philad. Jan. 3, 1783. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

MR. DALLY, at the old Coffee-house, the corner of Front and Market-streets, has opened a House of Entertainment, where he will provide Oysters and other Suppers on the shortest Notice. As he has laid in a good stock of Beer, Wine, and other liquors of the best quality, he hopes by his constant and ready attendance to those Gentlemen who favor him with their custom, to merit a continuation of their favors.

THE Widow PRIESTLY having returned to her old House of Entertainment, at the sign of the KING of PRUSSIA, in Bristol, returns her most grateful thanks to her former friends, and the public in general, for their past favours;---and as she has laid in every necessary article for the accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers and their Horses, &c. she flatters herself they will find every attention paid to their being as commodiously entertained as formerly. Bristol, Dec. 29, 1782.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third street,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

By virtue of an Act, passed in the last session of the General Assembly, for vesting several Houses and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the residuary real Estate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceased, in Trustees, to sell the same, and to divide the money arising agreeable to Law and the said Testator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following described

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-House, at six o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidder,

A THREE story brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in possession of James Cochran, opposite the old Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street, containing on said street 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded south by Market-street, west by Joseph Cruikshank's house, east by a three feet alley, extending from Market-street to Church-alley.

A LOT, back of the aforesaid messuage, on which is an old stable, the same breadth of the Market-street lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joseph Cruikshanks on the west, the three feet alley leading from Market-street, to which it has a privilege, on the east, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforesaid lot on the south, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two story HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north side of Church-alley, in breadth on said alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley south, Joseph Paschall's ground west, Jonathan Mifflin's east, estate of Widow Wister north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the south side of Mulberry or Arch-street, near the sign of the George Tavern, containing on said street 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by said street, east by John Reynolds, south by Samuel Mickle's estate, and west by heirs of Edward Warner, subject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Jan. 8, 1783. BENJAMIN MORGAN, MARMADUKE COOPER, SAMUEL HUDSON.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

A PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, one mile from the Admiral Warren Tavern, containing 150 acres of good limestone land, about 90 acres cleared and under good fence; on the premises are a log house and barn, about six acres of watered meadow made, and about eight acres more may be made at a very small expence, an orchard, containing 100 apple-trees of the best grafted fruit, that is just in perfection; the cleared land has been limed very lately (there being a kiln and quarry on the premises) the woodland well timbered, the Valley creek running through the premises. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, by

Jan. 1. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock P. M. said day. †

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated, in a neck of Connegocheague creek, Washington county, State of Maryland, containing about 200 acres, one half of which is excellent meadow ground, 40 acres now in compleat order; there are 400 young apple-trees which bear in abundance, 200 of them of the best grafted fruit, from near Philadelphia, among them are a great variety of the best and most curious fruits; the buildings new, consisting of a dwelling-house, 30 feet by 25, finished in the best manner usual for such houses, with cellars under, &c. there is a large convenient barn and a number of stables in good order, a well of water, gardens pailed, and the whole of said place under good fencing. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made Known, by applying to the subscriber, living on said premises, within seven miles of Hager's-Town. § JACOB KIBLER.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION or TRACT of Land, containing 130 acres, situated in Hilltown township, Bucks county, 30 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road to Bethlehem, 25 acres of which are good meadow, most of which can be watered, and 10 acres more may be made, about 40 or 50 acres woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence. On this place is a good stone House, two stories high, with a square Log House adjoining, square log barn with stables under the mows, a very good orchard of near two hundred apple trees, a good pailed garden, and three excellent springs of water, that never failed the last summer, one of them within 6 rods of the house. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS MORRIS.

N. B. If this place is not sold by the first of March ensuing, it will then be exposed to public sale on the premises. ¶

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living on William Turner's place, at the three mile stone, on the Ridge road, in November last, a bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock T C, hath some white in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within three weeks from the date of this advertisement, or she will be sold for the same, by

Jan. 8, 1783. † JOHN M'SWENEY.

Just imported for SALE, in the last ships arrived at Baltimore from France.

By *JOHN WOODWARD*,

At his STORE in Front-street, near Union-Street, where Mr. Tench Coxe lately lived,

AN Assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes.---Britannia and other Linens.-----Sheetings, Shalloons, Camblets and Callimancoes.---Superfine, second and coarse Broad Cloths.---Broad and narrow Flanders Bedticks.---Flannels, Coatings, Duffils and superfine Frizes.---Corduroys, Sattins and Velvets, &c. &c.

January 8, 1783. ¶

WILLIAM JONES,

ORGAN-BUILDER, from Charlestown, South Carolina,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he undertakes cleaning, repairing, quilling and tuning harpsichords, forte-pianos and spinnets, on reasonable terms; he also can alter the touch of harpsichords and spinnets, so as to be more agreeable to the performer, and better for the instrument; likewise tunes guittars. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend on his utmost endeavours to render them perfect satisfaction, Enquire at John Keeys, Hatter, in Strawberry-Alley. ¶

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 28th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, Two certain lots or pieces of land, situate in Lower Darby township, one of them containing about 8 acres, bounded by lands of John Pearson, Esq; and others; the other containing about 6 acres, bounded by lands of John Gruber and others; late the estate of John Mitchell, jun. seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 29th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Edgmont, containing acres, more or less; late the estate of Daniel Register; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 30th day of January instant, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 150 acres, with a grist-mill and saw-mill thereon erected, situate in Vincent township, Chester county; bounded by lands late of John Young and others; late the property of Sebastian Keely, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 31st day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 100 acres, situate in West-Nantmill township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Jason Cloud, James Graham, and others; late the property of John Gault; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in East Fallowfield township; bounded by the lands of Philip Dougherty and others, containing about 100 acres, more or less; late the estate of David M'Kim; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Erwin, Inn-keeper, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A lot or 2 acres of land, together with the one ninth part of a moiety or half part of an house, situate in the township and county aforesaid; late the estate of Caleb Woodrow; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 5th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county; late the estate of John Hetherington; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, Chester county; bounded by lands of John Crawford and others; late the estate of John Moody; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 40 acres, more or less, situate in Kennet township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Peter Bell and others; late the estate of John Warner; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain small lot of land, situate in Lower Chichester, adjoining the Market-square, and lands of Richard Clayton and others, late the estate of Daniel Fritch; seized and taken in execution and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783 † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 28, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of January next, at the house of Daniel Kunsman, tavern-keeper, in Oley township, Berks county, A certain PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing about 25 acres, adjoining lands of William Stapleton, Nicholas Hunter, Moses Roberts and John Lesher; whereon are a very large, handsome new stone house, with suitable buildings for a store or a tavern: One other MESSUAGE and Tract of LAND, containing about 40 acres, adjoining Moses Roberts, Jacob Hill and William Stapleton; and one other MESSUAGE and 12 acres of LAND, adjoining lands of John Hill and Jacob Hill; all in Oley township, in the county of Berks aforesaid; and one other MESSUAGE and Tract, of about 70 acres of LAND, situate in Earl township, in the said county, adjoining Jacob Hill, Casper Creesemer and others; late the estate of Christian Hunter; seized and taken in execution, by

PHILIP KREMER, Sheriff.

N. B. The sales will begin precisely at one o'clock in the afternoon. ¶

GOOD ENCOURAGEMENT will be given to a Person acquainted with SLITTING IRON, and to FORGEMEN, by applying to *JOSHUA GIBSON*, at Brandywine Iron-works, about three miles from Wilmington. ¶

Gloucester county, January 2, 1783.

WAS lately captured at Egg-harbour, by the subscriber, commanding a company of militia in the service of the State of New-Jersey, a Negroe MAN, named PETER, about 22 or 23 years of age, who says he belongs to one Smith Frame, at the head of Indian river; his master is desired to make application to the Goaler of Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, by the first day of February next, pay the expence, and take charge of him, or he will be sold for the same, for the use of the captors, by, ‡ JOHN DAVIS.

WHEREAS Peter Woods, of Plumstead township, county of Bucks, obtained a note of EIGHTEEN POUNDS of the subscriber, dated in 1776, and refuses to give up the same, although it has been paid five years since, the note could not be had at said payment, by reason of it being in JOHN THOMSON Sheriff's hand, for his security in another fraud of the same kind. These are to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as the subscriber will contend the payment of the same, to the uttermost. † WILLIAM MAINS, senior.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Jacob Snevely, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 23d of November last, a bay GELDING, 2 years old last spring, a natural trotter, about 13 hands high, with a long sort of a star on his forehead, curley on his wither, and never was dock'd. Whoever secures the said creature, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the abovementioned Jacob Snevely, or by the subscriber, at Lancaster.

Lancaster, Dec. 29. † WILLIAM BAUSMAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, in the night preceding the 2d day of the 1st month 1783, from the subscriber, living in the township of East Marlborough, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a likely well set bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, can pace, trot and canter. Whosoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and if STOLEN, for taking up and securing the mare and thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

‡ JACOB PEIRCE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New Providence township, Philadelphia county, a red brown HEIFER, supposed to be one year and a half old, mark'd on the right ear. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MOYER.

August 6, 1782. †

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM FORBES,

At the Corner of Water and Walnut-streets,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
CONIAC BRANDY, by the Pipe;
TENERIFFE WINE, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask
COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag;
White and brown Havanna SUGARS;
Loaf Ditto;
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead;
Hyson and Bohea TEA;
ALLOM SALT, by the Bushel or Quantity;
A Sett of COPPER KETTLES and BELL for a Ship;
A few Barrels of Jersey PORK, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Also, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes.

December 10, 1782.

WAS left at the subscriber's, in Berwick township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November last, by a man who called himself JAMES RICHERSON, a waggon, three horses, and a Negroe boy called Crismus; the said Richerson went away to meet the owner of said waggon, and is not returned since; the said Negroe boy says his master's name is Mark Ronfroe, living at Henry county, in the State of Virginia. The proper owner or owners of said waggon, horses and Negroe boy, is hereby desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from ¶ WILLIAM BAGHER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS some time since one WILLIAM DUNWICK, a Gunsmith, came to the subscriber and borrowed sundry Smith's tools, among which was a new forging anvil, and bick iron; just before he absconded, a young man was seen to take the said tools away in a wheel-barrow; if said young man will give me information where he carried them to, he shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble with thanks; said Dunwick had, when he went away, an old red coat, a brown coat and grey overhauls, he is a stout well sett man, wears his own hair, and supposed to be about 40 years of age; had on an old round hat. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who gives information where he may be found, or secured in any goal in the United States. SARAH CAVE, Midwife in Fourth-street, behind the Stage Office, opposite the the Indian Queen. *December* 18, 1782.

The 24th day of 12th Month, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred Acres of LAND, with Improvements, half the tract cleared, good upland and meadow, the remainder well timbered; on said premises are a grist and merchant mill, on a good constant stream of water, well situated for business, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL RHOADS, late of the township of Blockley, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid by his son ADAM RHOADS, Administrator.

November 19, 1782.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, in New-London township, Chester county, on the 8th of June last, a black MARE COLT, three years old next spring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter, a small star in her forehead in the shape of a C, a little white on each hind foot. Whoever takes up the said colt, and gives notice to the subscriber, so that he may get her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS STRICKLAND.

A WOMAN,

WITH a good BREAST of MILK, and who can be well recommended, would be glad to take a CHILD into her House to NURSE. Enquire of the Printers. †

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Seventy acres of LAND, in Chriſtiana hundred, New-Caſtle county, on which is a ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 40 feet front, well finiſhed off, a good barn and ſtables, 45 feet by 32, ſheds and other neceſſary out-houſes, a good ſpring and houſe over it, pailed garden, three orchards, moſtly young trees, nine acres of good watered meadow made, and more partly cleared, plow land good, and well watered, the woodland is well timbered, the whole in good repair, in a healthy good neighbourhood, near to different ſorts of mills, and houſes of worſhip, within eight miles of Wilmington, and ſeven of Newport, on the weſt branch of the Kennet or Lewis's road; and as the roads to Newport and Oakeſſion branches from ſaid Kennet road cloſe by ſaid houſe, it is generally eſteemed as the only ſuitable place (vacant) for a ſtore and tavern within many miles of the ſame; therefore, about 40 acres of the ſaid upland and 5 acres of watered meadow, in the forks of ſaid roads, and the above buildings and improvements, will be ſold ſeparate, for either of ſaid employments, if it would ſuit the purchaſer beſt. The title is good, and clear of quitrent. With ſaid land may be had a good ſtock of horſe kind, horned cattle, and farming utenſils of all ſorts, as the ſubſcriber intends to move into a town. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or that part for a tavern, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, GEORGE CRAGHEAD.

TO BE SOLD,

By EDWARD and ISAAC PENINGTON,
At their STORE in Saſſafras Street,

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, and MOLASSES. ‡

Philadelphia, November 6, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to WILLIAM SHREVE, of Mansfield townſhip, in the county of Burlington, Storekeeper, are deſired to pay their debts to Robert Emley, Clayton Newbold, or Caleb Newbold, who are impowered by the ſubſcribers to receive them, or they may expect to be ſued; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid William Shreve, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſaid Robert Emley, Clayton or Caleb Newbold, or to either of us.

JEREMIAH WARDER, jun.,
MORDECAI LEWIS,
SAMUEL COATS, † } Aſſignees of William Shreve.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and tract of LAND, containing about 114 acres, ſituate in East Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on which is a good dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made; alſo two bearing orchards, good running water in every field, the woodland well timbered, and a conſtant ſtream of water, within one rod of the door. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

November 8, 1782. † ROGER NORTH.

Charles Townſhip, Cheſter County.

WHEREAS DAVID JAMES, by a certain inſtrument of writing, either forged or falſe, read to me ſaid James, by Anthony Campbell, living at Downing's-town; NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that no one is to purchaſe that part of the eſtate which Owen James and his wife Jane doth claim a right to, bearing date the 25th day of March, *Anno Domini* 1779, by reaſon I never conveyed ſaid writing upon oath. ¶ DAVID JAMES.

RUN AWAY from ISAAC ALLEN, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th inſtant, an indented NEGROE WOMAN, named PHEBE, and took her Child with her, called HANNAH, near three years old. The woman is between 22 and 23 years old, a ſhort, chunkey, likely wench, and had a great variety of clothes with her, ſo that her cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed. She is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted ſome where in Philadelphia, under the name of being free. Whoever takes up ſaid wench and child, and delivers them to ELIJAH WEED, Keeper of the New Goal, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if taken in the country, and brought to their maſter, living in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM JOHN.

Baſkenridge, Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, July 6.

ALL perſons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the *eſtate of* JOHN MORTON, *late of the city of New-York*, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to make them known to the ſubſcribers.

¶ MARIA S. MORTON,)
tbctf JACOB MORTON) acting Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT MAGIL, late of the townſhip of Warwick, and county of Bucks, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are required to make ſpeedy payments; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect without further notice to be proſecuted according to law. All thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

¶ BENJAMIN SNODGRASS, and)
Oct. 18. WILLIAM DUNGAN,) Execut.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, An Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM GEMEINBOWER, about 15 years of age, has dark brown hair. He had on a blue linſey jacket, a pair of white linen trowſers, a homeſpun linen ſhirt, a pair of large plated buckles in his ſhoes, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BALTISS FLEISHER.

Northern Liberties or Upper Ferry.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with two HORSE-BOATS, a SCOW, and all other neceſſary boats, in compleat order for the eaſe and convenience of paſſengers, continues to give the ſtricteſt attendance to the ferry, and hopes his attention to his buſineſs will entitle him to the favor of his former cuſtomers and others. JOSEPH VAN-DYKE.

N. B. Entertainment for man and horſe, boats and proper hands to attend, are always ready to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, who wiſh to go on parties of pleaſure or buſineſs. †

PETER LEMAIGRE

Has for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of different coloured Woollens, and divers other Articles; alſo a quantity of Virginia Tobacco; all of which he will ſell at the loweſt rate poſſible, for ready money or bills of exchange upon Europe.

As the ſaid Peter Lemaigre is a ſtranger in this country, and is deſirous of returning to Europe, he deſires all thoſe to whom he is indebted, to apply at his ſtore for payment when his engagements with them are expired. He alſo begs thoſe who are indebted to him to make as ſpeedy a ſettlement as poſſible, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of obliging them.

N. B. A reward of FOUR DOLLARS will be given to any perſon, who will inform the ſaid Peter Lemaigre where one JOHN PLEINY reſides now. He kept ſhop the beginning of laſt year in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. †4w

Joſiah Hewes & Joſeph Anthony,

Having entered into Partnerſhip, have removed from the Store, lately occupied by Joſiah Hewes, in Cheſnut ſtreet, to the Stores, on the North Side of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharff, where they have for Sale, lately imported,

SCARLET, blue, mixed and drab coloured ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths; crimſon, green, purple, plain and figured Genoa Velvets; fine Dutch Hollands; a Variety of Silks and Gauzes; tambour'd Muſlins; embroidered Silk Waiſtcoat Patterns; Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Dimities; Dowlas; fine white Florence Gingham; wrought Gingham Waiſtcoat Patterns; black Plumes; black Lace, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Green Tea; Nutmegs; Allſpice; Weſt-India Rum; French Brandy; Spermaceti Candles and Sweet Oil. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE from the ſubſcriber, a certain JAMES WILLARD, of Glouceſter county, near Penſauken creek: Said Willard is much given to company and gaming, and lately poſſeſſed a plantation on the Delaware, near ſaid creek. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Willard, and ſecure him in Burlington goal, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges. He was taken in cuſtody for debt at the ſuit of Thomas Green, by

JOSEPH BRACKNEY, Conſtable.

Burlington County, State of New-Jerſey,
December 10, 1782. ¶

Philadelphia, December 11, 1782.

WHEREAS many of the PUBLIC LAMPS in this city have been wantonly broke, the cups and oil taken out, and otherwiſe damaged; the Wardens have thought fit to publiſh the following extracts of a law for regulating and continuing the nightly watch, enlightening the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, offering a reward of TEN POUNDS to any perſon that will apprehend and bring to juſtice ſuch offenders. And alſo do requeſt the inhabitants, at whoſe expence the lamps and pumps are ſupported, to give information of all damages done to ſaid lamps, or the public pumps, either wilfully or accidentally.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciouſly break and carry away the handles of any of the pumps within the ſaid city, or otherwiſe injure or damage the ſame, every perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted by lawful teſtimony of one or more witneſſes, before one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid city, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of Five Pounds for each pump ſo broken or damaged; and for the ſecond and every other offence, the ſum of Ten Pounds.

XVI. And whereas ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have broken, and may wilfully and maliciouſly break and deſtroy the lamps hung out in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the ſaid city: To prevent the like malicious practices for the future, Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, from and after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciouſly break, throw down or extinguiſh any lamp, that is or ſhall be hung out, or ſet up to light the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly damage the poſt, iron or other furniture thereof, every perſon ſo offending therein, and being thereof convicted, by the lawful teſtimony of one or more witneſs or witneſſes, in any Court of Quarter Seſſions in and for the ſaid city, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Twenty-five Pounds for each lamp ſo broken, thrown down, extinguiſhed, or otherwiſe damaged, and for each poſt, iron, or other furniture thereof ſo broken or damaged. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall accidentally or undeſignedly break, throw down, or extinguiſh any of the lamps aforeſaid, or damage any of the ſaid poſts, irons, or centry boxes, and having ſo done, ſhall fail of giving notice thereof to ſome one or more of the ſaid Wardens, within twenty four hours from the time of the ſaid damage being done, every perſon ſo failing to give notice ſhall forfeit double the ſum of money neceſſary, in the judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid, to repair the ſame; but if notice be by him given as aforeſaid, he ſhall only pay ſo much as, in the judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid, will fully repair the damage done, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXVII. And be it likewiſe further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any bound ſervant, Negroe or Mulatto ſlave, be convicted of wilfully and maliciouſly incurring any of the fines and penalties mentioned in this act, he, ſhe or they ſhall be whipped on the bare back, with twenty-one laſhes, at the public whipping-poſt, and kept on bread and water at hard labour, in the public work-houſe, three days, unleſs the maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch bound ſervant or ſlave, or ſome other perſon, ſhall pay the fine or penalty ſo incurred.

December 8, 1782.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, in the year 1779, purchaſe a piece or parcel of LAND, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, State of Pennſylvania, containing 40 acres, from a certain Jacob Mock, for which he promiſed to deliver me a good and ſufficient title on the 27th day of November, in the year 1782, which promiſe he now refuſes to perform. I therefore forewarn all perſons from giving any money to the ſaid Jacob Mock upon the ſaid land, as he has received the greateſt part of the conſideration money from me,

¶ JONAS HARTSELL.

Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Nov. 13. 1782.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 23d of September, the two following creatures, viz. A white MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, remarkably white for her age, in good order, ſhod before, has been uſed to drawing, and may perhaps be a little chafed with the gears, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and if any other natural marks, not known; the other a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ratch in his face, and a white ſpot on his ſhoulder, made by the collar, and branded on the near buttock thus, S. Whoever ſecures and gives notice of ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

P. S. Theſe creatures were bred about the Forks of Brandywine, and have gone that way. †

CAME to the plantation of John Humphrey, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 6 weeks ago, a young pied HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 27, 1782. ¶ JOHN HUMPHREY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
At BELL's *Book-ſtore, in Third-ſtreet,*
(Price HALF A DOLLAR)
The FIRST VOLUME of

THE MAN OF THE WORLD,

A new work of entertainment, by Mr. MACKENZIE of Edinburg, Author of Julia de Roubigne, and of the Man of Feeling.

This work of ſentiment refin'd,
To knowledge leads the willing mind:
Young men, and maidens, all attend,
For you this view of life is penn'd. ANON.

The ſecond Volume of this new work of entertainment will be publiſhed about fourteen days from this date.

And the third Volume, which will compleat the work, will be finiſhed about one month from this date. Price *Half a Dollar* each volume.

Now ſelling at BELL's *Book-ſtore in Third-ſtreet,*

1. The Man of Feeling, with the Sentimental Sailor. Price *One Dollar.*

2. Hiſtory of Emma Corbett, three volumes. Price *Half a Dollar* each volume.

3. Lord Littleton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. Price *One Dollar.*

4. Leſſons in Elocution, being modern miſcellaneous pieces from the beſt Authors, for the peruſal of perſons of taſte, and the improvement of youth. Price *Three Dollars.*

5. Perry's Royal Standard Engliſh Dictionary, exhibiting the moſt accurate ſpelling, and the true pronunciation of words, according to the preſent practice of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite ſpeakers in London; upon a plan perfectly plain and intirely new. *Six Dollars.*

6. Entick's Engliſh Dictionary, for the pocket. *Six Dollars.*

7. French and Engliſh Dictionary, with the Engliſh and French Dictionary, for the pocket, by Nugent. *Ten Dollars.*

8. Sheridan's Genuine School for Scandal. *One Dollar.*

9. Pupil of Pleaſure, by Melmoth. *Three Dollars.*

10. Revolution of America, by the honeſt and philoſophical Abbe Raynal. Price *One Dollar.* ¶

STRAYED, on the 13th inſtant, from the Green Tree, in Third ſtreet, a dark brown HORSE, 13½ hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, either 3 or 4 white feet, a bald face, ſhod all round, the ſhoes ſtamped with the particular mark of the State where he formerly belonged. Whoever returns the ſaid Horſe to Iſaac Lort, Cryer, or the Keeper of the Green Tree Tavern, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres of good land, ſome part cleared, about ſix acres of meadow made, and ſix more to be made, a new log houſe, two ſtories high, and a bearing orchard thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

¶ THOMAS WILLIAMS.

A LEATHER FACTORY.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the Currying, Saddling, Harneſs and Shoemaking buſineſſes, in their different branches, and ſolicits their favour and intereſt: He has at preſent for ſale, a quantity of draw-boat legs, calfſkins, and dreſſed leather; likewiſe ſaddles of ſeveral kinds, bridles, portmanteaus, ſaddle-bags, holſters and caps, boots and ſhoes, with many other articles in the leather trade, too numerous to particularize. He flatters himſelf that by his attention to buſineſs, and his particular care in the quality of his work, he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom; they may depend on being ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, either by the quantity or ſingle article, at reaſonable rates, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Living in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1782. ¶

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Arch-ſtreet, next door below the corner of Second-ſtreet, has for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Liſbon and Port Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Vinegar,
Loaf Sugar,
Boxes and barrels of Sugar,
Hyſſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Green Coffee,
Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice and Indigo.
A few boxes 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS. †

Philadelphia, October 21, 1782.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living on the Dock, *near* the DRAWBRIDGE,
A QUANTITY of

Beſt BEN SOALS, and DRAW LEGS.

He alſo takes this method to inform his former CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he

Has again began BUSINESS for himſelf,

TANNING, BOOT and SHOE-MAKING, wholeſale and retail.
He alſo takes in

HIDES to Tann on the SHARES.

Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon being ſerved punctually, and to their ſatisfaction,

By the Public's very humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

N. B. Merchants in town and country, Captains of veſſels, and others, that take any quantity of Boots or Shoes, ſhall have reaſonable allowance.

ALEXANDER TOD,

Has removed his STORE from Walnut-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, where he has for Sale,

BEST 9 qr. Blankets, Broad-cloths and Duffils, Pontuay and Laval Linens, Flanders and brown and white Ruſſia Sheeting, Callicoes and Chintzes, copper Tea-kettles, Coffee-pots, &c. &c. Alſo Sugar in Boxes, Sweediſh Steel and Pig-lead.

Best possible image.

JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2745.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1783.

Concluſion of Preſident DICKINSON's ADDRESS.

THE fourth charge brought againſt me is, That I injured, or endeavoured to injure the continental money, particularly, by writing a letter to my brother.

This charge I totally deny. In my journey to *Kent*, I left *Cheſter* the *thirteenth* of *December*, and lay that night at *New-Caſtle*. The next morning, juſt before I ſet out, I wrote a note to my brother, and ſent it to *Philadelphia*, to be forwarded to him. It was there given to *his* black ſervant, who, being told he muſt get a paſs, applied to *the Council of Safety* for one, to go to his maſter. They, underſtanding he had a letter from *me*, demanded it---broke it open---ſent the ſervant to gaol, where he was kept two nights---and my new houſe, then lately finiſhed, and in which I had not lived, was turned into a hoſpital. The letter was in theſe words.

"Receive no more continental money on your bonds "and mortgages---The *Britiſh* troops having conquered "the *Jerſeys*, and your being in camp, are ſufficient "reaſons---Be ſure you remember this---It will end better for you." Sealed and directed thus---"To Brigadier General *Philemon Dickinſon*, at the *American* Camp."

In order to judge of this advice, the circumſtances that were known to me, and the motives that induced me to think it proper, ſhould be taken into conſideration.

I had before my eyes a number of facts, threatening immediate ruin to a brother. His dwelling houſe and landed eſtate were in that part of the country actually poſſeſſed by the *Britiſh* army; and he had let out money to perſons *reſiding in that part*. I had ſeen a letter from him, in which he ſaid, "he expected to ſuffer ſeveral thouſand pounds damage by this event." A *New-Jerſey* gentleman of the firſt diſtinction, whoſe name I mentioned to the Council of Safety, had told me at *Cheſter*, the *day before I wrote the letter*, that he lodged one night at *Briſtol*, in which place and its neighbourhood our army then was, and that the houſes were ſo crouded, and things in ſuch confuſion, that next morning almoſt every gentleman had loſt his money, watch, hat, or ſome other article. My brother was then in a ſmall army, retreating before a larger and victorious one. He was neceſſarily detained in the camp, being the firſt Brigadier General of the *Jerſey* troops then with the army. His family were driven from home. Firſt flying to *Philadelphia*, they were quickly after obliged to take refuge in *Maryland*, at a great diſtance from him. He had but one ſervant with him, and an improper one to be truſted with money. Were theſe circumſtances to *receive* money in---when he had no way of ſecuring it, and the moment after receiving it he might have been called into action?

But, why did I mention "Continental money" only? For theſe reaſons---that debts were then paid in no other ---and that his debtors *reſided in that part of New-Jerſey*, of which the *Britiſh* were then poſſeſſed in force, where conſequently that money would ſink in value, and debtors who had ſubmitted to the enemy, and renounced the *American* cauſe, might have croſſed the river, on the banks of which he then was, and but a few miles from them, to pay off their debts with it, to a man who was riſking his life in ſupport of that cauſe. *Indubitable* it is, that in my letter I alluded to *Jerſey* debtors *only*, where I knew he had let out money "on bonds or mortgages;" becauſe I mentioned "the *Britiſh* troops having conquered the *Jerſeys*," and becauſe his *other* debtors reſided in *Kent* county on *Delaware*, above an *hundred* miles from him, and there was not the leaſt likelihood that any of them would take ſo long a journey at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year, and venture with ſums of money into a camp, in the face of an enemy, and in ſuch a ſituation of affairs as then exiſted.

Theſe were ſolid reaſons then, that would have juſtified my brother's refuſal of continental money at that time: Reaſons, that were *not applicable to people in general*, and therefore exempted him out of the common obligation to receive it---His being in camp, ſo as to be prevented from ſecuring it---The indiſputable ſuperiority of the enemy, which was *momentarily* expected to be exerted againſt our army---The confuſion and danger from ſome of our own people.

Why did the Council of Safety, by opening the letter, compel me to mention any other reaſon? Little did they know me, if they ſuppoſed that I could be induced, by the difficulties to which they ſubjected me, to ſwerve one tittle from the truth. Some men wiſhed the public to believe, that I apprehended, when I wrote the letter, a great depreciation of the continental money---and that this apprehenſion was the *ſole* cauſe of my writing it. I might have ſubmitted to this conſtruction, without detracting from my character either in reſpect to prudence or integrity. But, it was not the fact. I acknowledged that I *did* apprehend ſuch a depreciation; and that this apprehenſion *had weight* with me, in inducing me to write the letter. But I totally denied, and ſtill deny, that *this conſideration* would have moved me to write, if my brother had not been in ſo *uncommon* a ſituation as he then was.

By the very words of the letter, the caution is *temporary*, and *limited to the caſe therein ſtated*. If continental money had been offered to him *in that caſe*, he might have refuſed it, *for reaſons that would not have injured it*.---On the other hand, if I had meant that he ſhould refuſe continental money *generally*, I ſhould have given him advice, that might not only have injured that money, but his *reputation* alſo.

Can any of you, gentlemen, be ſo prejudiced, as to think I would ever give him *ſuch advice?* Don't you believe the letter was dictated by brotherly affection? Could he have adopted ſuch advice, without the affair being diſcovered, and without drawing of courſe the public indignation upon him? And is it credible that I ſhould have conſented to involve him in ſuch a misfortune? Would this have been to "end better for him?" If I had been capable of adviſing him to a diſhonorable act, it ſurely would have been an act for the ſafety of his perſon, at that inſtant expoſed to moſt imminent danger. Why then did I not adviſe him to reſign his commiſſion, and retire? The reaſon is obvious. I muſt have thought it, in his ſituation, diſhonorable. I muſt have choſen---that he ſhould have loſt his life, rather than his character. Yet---my enemies would perſuade the world, that I deſignedly adviſed my brother to a diſhonorable action, that could not be concealed---in order to ſave a *part of his eſtate*---that is, that I was ſo ſtupid and ſo baſe, as to prefer the ſecurity of *ſome of his property* to his reputation.

In truth, I meant this, and no more---that my brother ſhould decline receiving continental money, WHILE HE CONTINUED WITH SO MUCH HAZARD IN CAMP, alluding particularly to his *Jerſey* debtors; being aſſured in my own mind, that *ſuch* a conduct, under *ſuch* circumſtances, would *not* tend either to the injury of that currency or of his reputation.---And many of you, gentlemen, I am convinced, will give me credit for this faithful adherence to the welfare of my country, in thus carefully and cautiouſly *limiting* my advice, at a time when I really apprehended a depreciation of continental money. You will ſee other proofs of ſuch an adherence, before I finiſh this addreſs, that I hope will ſatisfy you all.

If any injury was done to the continental money by opening the letter, I am not to blame. I mean not to reflect on the Council of Safety. Several of that body, who were then heated by the artifices that were practiſed, and entertained unfavorable ſentiments of me, I am perſuaded are now my firm friends. If any who were of the Council ſtill continue my enemies, I forgive them. It is as certain the money was not injured by opening the letter, as it is, that I did not endeavour to injure it. It would be an inſult on your underſtandings, to ſuppoſe you ignorant of the true cauſes of the depreciation of that money.

Allow me, however, to trace the conſequences that would have followed, if the letter had reached my brother, as I intended.---In the firſt place, it was not binding upon him---it concerned his affairs---IT RELATED TO NO INTEREST OF MY OWN---it was only advice from a brother to a brother---his judgment was to paſs upon it---perhaps no ſuch money might have been offered to him---or, if it was, he might have thought proper to receive it---Why were not his honor and diſcretion to be confided in? Are not his fidelity and meritorious ſervices to his country univerſally acknowledged? If offered and refuſed, the foregoing reaſons were ſufficient to juſtify him. In ſhort, let the letter be ſuppoſed to have operated in any imaginable manner, according to its plain meaning, after coming to his hands, and it is eaſy to perceive that the credit of continental money could not thereby have been drawn into queſtion. My accuſers have ſenſe enough to underſtand theſe obſervations, and to feel their force: But, luckily for them, and unluckily to be ſure for me, one circumſtance appears againſt me---"There ſeems to be a conſciouſneſs that I was writing ſomething blameable, from the letter not being ſigned."

It was a common way of writing to my brother. The writing proved the writer. In the preſent caſe, *it could not poſſibly be my intention* to conceal my being the author from any perſons in *Pennſylvania*, if the letter ſhould get into their poſſeſſion; for any one, acquainted with my writing, *would know, on ſeeing the letter*, that it was written by me, as well as if my name was ſubſcribed to it. Indeed---I never expected it to fall into the hands of my *Pennſylvanian* enemies---that was a ſtrange event---much more probable was it, *conſidering to what place it was addreſſed*, that it would have fallen into the hands of my *Britiſh* enemies; and a very little reflection will ſhew how improper it was, that a letter thus expoſed ſhould be ſigned with my name.

You muſt remember, gentlemen, how I was treated.* The letter was kept out of ſight. Part, but not the whole, was publiſhed. The *limitations* preſcribed in it were concealed---But, it was SAID that I had adviſed my brother to refuſe continental money generally---to throw up his commiſſion---to join the enemy---that I was trying to paſs the *Delaware* for this purpoſe, and that I had refuſed continental money. I have been informed by an officer of diſtinction that theſe ſtories reached the camp.---

The reſt of the charges you already know to be falſe. As to the laſt, my conduct has been ſo SINGULARLY exact, that I hope, cruelly attacked as I have been, you will excuſe me for being particular in my anſwer.

That money---when all my apprehenſions were verified---iſſuing forth as an infection----leading like death weeping widows and orphans after it---while patriotiſm itſelf ſhuddered at its ſucceſs----and freedom ſcarcely could compenſate for its injuſtice---I never refuſed.

Let the *clippers* and *counterfeiters* of truth come out of the holes, in which with conſcious guilt they hide themſelves to work, and produce the perſon, who will ſay that I ever denied or delayed to receive that money when offered to me, in any ſtage of its depreciation.

Not two hours before I left my home at *Fairhill*, and not four days before I wrote the letter to my brother, I received Fifty Pounds in continental money from Mr. *John Nice*, of the *Northern Liberties*. Having appointed the *tenth* of *December* to receive upwards of Three Hundred Pounds of *that money* from Mr. *Samuel Hudſon*, of this city, on that day I left my houſe. That night I was obliged, by the badneſs of the roads, to ſtop and lodge at Mr. *Norris's*, where I found Colonel *Coats*, who was to return early the next morning to town. I mentioned to him this circumſtance, and deſired he would be ſo kind as to inform Mr. *Hudſon*, when he ſhould ſee him, that I would receive that money from him at any time, whatever might happen. The Colonel promiſed me, "that he would make it his buſineſs to ſee Mr. *Hudſon* immediately on his return to town, and tell him what I

THE WHOLE COURSE OF MY LIFE, from the time I was *firſt* veſted with a public character in *Pennſylvania*, to *this day*, SPECIFICALLY to *give* to PUBLIC USES every ſum of money *as it became due* to me either as a *member* of Aſſembly, a *delegate* in Congreſs, or an *officer* of the Militia, except (*a*) £ 121 18 6, as may appear by tracing the applications of the monies on the aſſignments in the ſeveral offices. Nor can the ſum above particularized be ſaid to remain in my hands, if *other* ſums *given* by me to *public uſes* ſhould be taken into the account, *without reckoning* what I have *ſpent* in the *public ſervice*.

"Another inſtance of the *diſintereſtedneſs* and *ſingleneſs of heart* with which I have endeavoured to ſerve my country is, THAT I NEVER DID, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN THE WHOLE COURSE OF MY LIFE, aſk or ſollicit any poſt of profit for myſelf; and in the beginning of the laſt month, upon ſome reflection being made by a member of the meeting held in the State-Houſe, on the deſigns of thoſe who oppoſed a majority of that body, I publicly declared to them, that in whatever manner the government ſhould be regulated, I (*b*) never would bear any office in it.

"Being now ſcarcely able to hold my pen, I ſhall conclude with requeſting, that *theſe circumſtances* may be *ſeriouſly conſidered* by you as *additional evidences* of the *habitual purity* of my intentions *towards my country*, and may, with thoſe I have already perſonally offered, *perſuade* you to *deſiſt* from your (*c*) perſeverance in an attempt to render me an object of popular hatred and tumultuary violence, and thereby prevent any (*d*) further trouble to yourſelves, or to

Your injured humble Servant,
JOHN DICKINSON.

Kent, January, 21, 1777."

(*a*) This ſum happened to remain in my hands in the following manner. A worthy perſon, who wanted his money, called upon me with a large account. I had been diſappointed in receiving caſh, and in part of payment I aſſigned to him a certificate for £ 107. The other caſe was this. Having applied much the greateſt part of my pay as Colonel, by drawing an order in camp at *Elizabeth Town*, for a public uſe well known to the officers of the Firſt Battalion, I never called for the reſidue. One day Colonel *Chevalier* told me, he had received for me on that acount £ 14 18 6, or ſome ſuch ſum. I told him, I did not intend to draw for it; but now it was paid, I ſhould be obliged to him, if he would be ſo kind as to pay it to the Overſeers of the Poor for the *Northern Liberties*, to be diſtributed among poor families in that townſhip. He replied, that he ſuppoſed I meant families that were not chargeable to the townſhip, and as that care did not relate to the office of Overſeers, perhaps they would think it too troubleſome. I told him, I did mean ſuch families, and, for the reaſon he had mentioned, he might pay the money to me at any time that would be moſt convenient to him. He ſoon after ſent it to me, not many days before I left home. This ſum has been ſince applied to the uſe of the poor.

(*b*) This was my determination, having reſolved to leave the State. In refuſing to act under the preſent conſtitution *at that time*, I *obeyed* the inſtructions of the county of *Philadelphia*: By acting under it *now*, I *obey* the commands, which in a remarkable manner, and with an affection that does me *honor*, that ſame county has been pleaſed to give me. I declined the call into public office in this State for ſome time; but at laſt it grew ſo ſtrong and reſpectable, that I ſhould have incurred a kind of criminality, if I had been diſobedient to it.

(*c*) I have been informed by a member of the Council of Safety, that tho' they ſent a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, he never took any notice of it in his correſpondence with the Council. As it has been reported that the Commander in Chief wrote a letter to Congreſs, lamenting my defection from the *American* cauſe, I beg leave to ſay, that if his Excellency had written ſuch a letter, it ſhould naturally have been attributed to the information received in camp concerning my conduct and deſigns, the ſubſtance of which information is mentioned in the Addreſs. Whether, under theſe impreſſions, he wrote any private letter mentioning me, I know not---But I eſteem myſelf warranted, on proper enquiry, in ſaying, that his Excellency never did write ſuch a letter to Congreſs.

(*d*) This alludes to my intention, at that time, of addreſſing the public, as may appear by this other extract from my letter of January 21, 1777, to the Council of Safety.

"Do not believe, that I thus addreſs you, becauſe I fear an appeal to the public on the conduct of ſo formidable a body as you are. You might eaſily perceive when I ſaw you, that, confiding in my innocence, I defy your power, and if any of you bear me malice, I would have you aſſuredly to know, I defy *that*.

"I am certain, that no act of your Board can ſo entirely vindicate me to the world, as a full detail of the whole affair. This advantage I am willing to wave; and would readily conſent to ſuffer ſomething, tho' in reputation, rather than be reduced to the neceſſity, in my juſt defence, of touching upon points I wiſh to avoid, or even of diminiſhing that reſpect, whatever it is, that is at this time annexed to you."

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* When my letter was opened by the Council of Safety, I was in *Kent*. Upon hearing of their proceedings, I repaired to *Philadelphia*, went to the Council, and demanded a public hearing. This I did not obtain. The letter being produced at the Board, I inſtantly acknowledged it, and declared, that I would juſtify it. I mentioned to them moſt, if not all the circumſtances, related in this part of my addreſs, and required, that "they ſhould declare as the ſenſe of their Board, that I was clear from all ſuſpicion of intentions unfriendly to the cauſe of *America*, and that they would publiſh to the world, what they ſaid to me in excuſe for opening the letter, ſending the ſervant to goal, and turning my houſe into a hoſpital."

This declaration was not made; and I was called, by a particular accident, to return to *Kent*, from which place I wrote to them, again requeſting the declaration. The following part of that letter, I hope, I ſhall be pardoned for publiſhing, when ſuch ſevere reproaches have been caſt upon me.

"You may obſerve, that I have not required any reparation from you for the damages, great as they are, you have done and are now doing to my property. Had it been neceſſary, I would cheerfully have opened my beſt houſe, and the beſt rooms in it, for the reception, and have cut down my beſt woods for the relief of ſuch unhappy people as I have lately ſeen. But, as fellow-citizens, you ought to have regarded me as one of the laſt perſons, on whom in equity ſuch *heavy contributions* ſhould be levied with indignity, by force; it having been *my conſtant practice*, DURING

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ſaid." He did ſo. Mr. *Hudſon* was perfectly ſatisfied, and the next time I ſaw him, which was in the following ſpring, I received the money. I refer for proofs to witneſſes, with whom I have no manner of connection.

So *unexceptionable*, ſo *remarkable*, and even *zealous* has been my conduct with reſpect to continental money, *at that very moment too*, when it was thought to be in the greateſt danger. I perſevered in this conduct, and have ſuffered accordingly. Let the moſt patriotic among you bring before the public, an inſtance of *ſuch diligence* to receive a *large ſum* of *continental* money, *at that time*. Then, let him rail---but, *till then*, don't you think, gentlemen, he ought to be ſilent?

FACTS are commonly called *ſtubborn things*. So they are. My behaviour with regard to continental money, *where my own intereſt was concerned*, is the beſt comment on my advice to my brother about it. If I was ſo *conſtant* to the cauſe of *America*, in that *gloomy period*, as to be thus *induſtrious* and *exemplary* in receiving continental money, it muſt have been with a DESIRE and DESIGN to *ſupport* its credit, whatever *my private loſſes* might be by that conſtancy. Is it to be believed, then, that I would give any advice to my brother that could poſſibly *injure* its credit?

I have now, gentlemen, laid before you an account of thoſe actions, for which ſuch torrents of reproaches have been poured upon me—Reproaches, not to be equalled but by thoſe *Britiſh* and *Weſt-Indian* Invectives, with which ſome years ago the preſs laboured againſt me, FOR HAVING ASSERTED AND MAINTAINED YOUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. The worth of the *foreign articles* has been long ſince ſettled; and the value of the *home-made manufactures* is, I believe, by this time, as well aſcertained.

I have called the late attacks upon me "unprovoked;" and were they not entirely ſo? What act of government have I done here or in the *Delaware State*, that can in the fainteſt manner countenance a notion that my preſent ſhare of power will be dangerous or even injurious? I defy all my enemies united to produce a ſingle inſtance of this kind.

Which would you chuſe, gentlemen, that the power I have, ſhould be well-uſed or ill-uſed? The former, to be ſure. Then help me. Be my aſſociates—I aſk, I entreat your aid.—I invite you to give me your advice freely and fully. You can do it, either perſonally, or by letter. The firſt will honor me. Either will oblige me. I ſhall receive it, not only cheerfully, but gratefully. Tell me, what I ought to do, and what to leave undone; and even delineate the moſt expedient manner of conducting affairs. The beſt way to promote the intereſt of the republic, is to prevent my errors; not to arraign them when committed. Don't lie in ambuſh, to ſtart out upon my frailties when they appear, to whoop and rejoice over them. That would be a miſerable amuſement indeed! unworthy the abilities and virtues of many among you---I am ſenſible of my own weakneſs, and ſhould be glad to avail myſelf of thoſe abilities and thoſe virtues, for preventing any diſadvantage from it to you or my other fellow-citizens.

I will only add upon this point—that, I am acting a very ſmall and a very ſhort part in the drama of human affairs. I wiſh to do right; and to give ſatisfaction. The opinions of men are fallible, and ſometimes unjuſt. There is one ſupreme Judge, who cannot err; and when I endeavour, that my defects may not, for want of integrity, be diſpleaſing in his ſight, I would have you, gentlemen, aſſuredly to know, that, notwithſtanding my ſincere deſire to pleaſe you, I ſhall little trouble myſelf, how your applauſes or your cenſures are beſtowed.

Were not the attacks before mentioned "unprovoked" in another reſpect. Is there a man among you, whom I have offended by a diſreſpectful word or action? Not one. Is there a man among you, but with whom, if known, I have an intercourſe of civilities? Not one. Is there a man among you, that I ſhould not be glad to ſerve? Not one. Are not ſuch circumſtances, in ſuch times, tokens of a temper that deteſts quarrels? And may not this concluſion be fairly deduced from them, that ſuch a temper ſincerely laments the neceſſity impoſed of refuting, in proper and too much deſerved language, miſrepreſentations, however extravagant and dangerous.

More pleaſing beyond compariſon will be the employment to me, of applying all my thoughts and labors to promote, as much as I am able, the welfare of you and the reſt of my fellow-citizens. This teſtimony of my affection for you all I wiſh to give. I ardently deſire that we may live together, under the true principles of ſociety, EQUAL LIBERTY and IMPARTIAL JUSTICE, happy, and generouſly contributing to render each other happy. Great are the advantages—glorious are the proſpects of *Pennſylvania*, if this be our noble reſolution: And this will be our reſolution, if we have any wiſdom, or any goodneſs.

The influences of theſe principles deſcend like the rains and dews of heaven upon the land, and ſpring forth in a vegetation of bleſſings, nouriſhing and cheering the bodies and ſouls of mortals—or glide thro' it like gentle rivers "viſiting and making glad" our cities, fields, and woods. To theſe "living waters" poor and rich have by the patent of nature the ſame title. Let us ſtrive to ſecure theſe gifts of our moſt bountiful Creator, againſt the uſual and dangerous invaſions of ambition and avarice. Let us guard againſt thoſe who are out of power, and againſt thoſe who are in power.

If there are men, who have ſuch an eagerneſs for ruling, and at the ſame time ſuch a left-handed method of managing, that they cannot do even a good thing, but in a bad way—who think, that they are ruined, if they cannot ruin others—that authority is never well exerciſed, unleſs it be exerciſed by them—that worth is totally deſpiſed by their fellow-citizens, unleſs their fellow-citizens will tamely ſubmit to be taxed up to a full ſatisfaction of the over-weening craving conceits which they form of their own merits—theſe are men who would defeat the hopes of the innocent, and lay waſte the labors of the diligent—theſe are men, who would lord it over the induſtrious farmers and ingenious tradeſmen, the juſtly celebrated ſtrength and ornament of our Commonwealth, and yet would never think themſelves enough paid for this lording—theſe are men, who would break the cloſe, civil relationſhip between the mercantile intereſt and the other members of the community, and at an enlightened period, when almoſt all the reſt of the human race are diſcovernig with rapture, and ſolliciting with ardor, the mild and immenſe benefits of trade, now become of ſo much moment to the fate of empires, would check the moſt uſeful improvements of commerce, or give it laws, that might as well be given to its winds and tides—theſe are men, who would diſtract every thing, confound the EASE, SECURITY, and WELFARE of individuals, and pervert all the *ſacred* ends of government to their own *ſelfiſh* ends. If there are ſuch men, let us take care of them.

Let us alſo take care of every man in office, and keep watchful eyes upon him. We ſhould be better ſerved, if this vigilance was more general. Let his behaviour be publickly and privately canvaſſed. It is the tenure of his office: but let this be done with decency, not ſo much for his ſake, as for the ſake of ourſelves and of our country. Let us demonſtrate that we mean the common weal, and not the gratification of ill-nature. The public is intereſted in its ſervants. They may be ſaid to belong to the public. No virtues, no ſervices ſhould exempt them from ſuch ſcrutinies. It is not only the RIGHT, it is the DUTY of the public to make them. Liberty has been ſo generally ſuppreſſed through the earth by a diſuſe of this right—by a neglect of this duty; and thoſe who have been guilty of the impious preſumption and careleſſneſs, have not only debaſed themſelves, as perhaps they deſerved, but have alſo betrayed their poſterity. We have not yet arrived, it is true, at that eminence from which ſociety ſo frequently deſcends with rapidity to the depths below. Therefore, ſuch fatal effects may not be expected from our inattention. But we may be aſſured, that if we fall into it, we ſhall feel miſchiefs ſufficient to convince us, how ſtupid and criminal it is.

Five and twenty years ago, I began my walk of public buſineſs in *Pennſylvania*, with aſſerting and defending this ineſtimable maxim; and for much the greateſt part of thoſe years have practiſed upon it, by a continued courſe of faithful and laborious ſervice in the cauſe of *American* freedom. If my life has now reached its extremeſt verge, I cheerfully conſent to take my laſt leave of my beloved countrymen, by ſolemnly repeating the GUARDIAN TRUTH to them from that ſtation, advantageous at leaſt perhaps for this purpoſe, which they have been pleaſed to aſſign me.

Let us not credulouſly liſten to tales of treachery againſt men, who have *diſintereſtedly* perſevered in an oppoſition to our enemies. Such men muſt act from principle. The miſerable condition of thoſe who have already deſerted us, is well known. Common ſenſe, therefore, forbids the mad enterprize. Virtue forbids it more powerfully. The SOVEREIGNTY of *The United States*, purchaſed by ſo much blood and ſo many calamities, has been acknowledged and fought for by other nations. Their *honor*, their *ſafety*, their *proſperity*, are all bound up in their *independence*. To renounce *that*, would be to renounce *them all*. It would be to renounce the *eſteem* and *admiration* of mankind—and to attain at once, by an uncommon vigor of folly and baſeneſs, the ſingular diſtinction of being equally deſpicable and deteſtable. It would ſurrender the LIBERTIES of *America* priſoners at diſcretion to *Great-Britain*, and would proſcribe all aid and hope of aid from other Kingdoms and States, in a future reſiſtance againſt her oppreſſions.

If any man could poſſibly be in a ſituation, that either by force or fraud he could have a chance of re-eſtabliſhing the former domination over us, and ſhould be wicked enough to make the attempt, he muſt inevitably involve his country in greater misfortunes than ſhe has yet experienced, himſelf in perpetual infamy in this world, and a juſt puniſhment in that to come. He would ſin not only againſt the living, but, if it ever can be done, againſt the dead alſo.

After the ſlaughter of ſo many *patriots*----*After* the deaths of a *Warren*---a † *Montgomery*----a *Mercer*----a *Wooſter*---a *Naſh*---a *Harkemer*---a *De Kalb*---and of a *Hayne*----whom the peculiar circumſtances of his caſe---his own eminent worth----petitioning beauty and virtue-----the ſtreaming tears and humble heaven-taught prayers of his helpleſs, half-orphan'd children, ſupplicating with artleſs agony, on their little, bended knees, for a father's life----------*could not ſave*.----*After* ſo many brave ſoldiers, fixed frozen together in cold churches----and ſo many daring ſeamen, melted into putrid maſſes, in the ſtifling "black holes" of priſon-ſhips, each of their honeſt, dying hearts, in theſe circles of miſery, ſtill true to his country's cauſe-----*After* the countleſs maſſacres committed on trembling old age, tender womanhood, and liſping infancy---and *after* ‡ ----------to ſuffer ſubjection on any terms whatever to the authors of ſuch woes, would enſure to *America* that certain earneſt of every other wretchedneſs----their contempt.

With great Reſpect,
Gentlemen, I am,
Your very humble Servant,
JOHN DICKINSON.

† It is impoſſible for me to mention the death of this General, without recollecting that of my much eſteemed friend Major *John Macpherſon*, ſlain at *Quebec*, at the ſame moment, if not by the ſame ball that bereaved *America* of her lamented *Montgomery*. This gallant young gentleman, in whom youth and prudence, gentleneſs and bravery were united, with all the promiſes of a great and uſeful character, being ſlightly wounded a day or two before he was killed, turned to his General, and ſaid with a ſmile---"I hope, General, it will be *remembered*, that I loſt ſome blood before the walls of *Quebec*.

‡ Modeſty and humanity would be too much wounded by compleating this catalogue of crimes. Journals of Congreſs, Vol. III. page 145.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GREAT complaints are heard every where againſt not the *weight*, but the *inequality* of taxes. "Arbitrary taxation (ſays the Biſhop of St. Aſaph) is tyranny authoriſed by law." The powers exerciſed by Commiſſioners in Pennſylvania are ſo vague and arbitrary, as in many inſtances to conſtitute tyranny. A man's character and appearance, and not his *property*, is too often the meaſure of his contributions towards the ſupport of government.

To obviate theſe inconveniencies, let all the landed property in the State be divided, once every *ſeven* years, into 1ſt. woodland; ---2d. arable land; 3d. paſture land;---and 4th. meadow. Let *three* degrees of quality be allowed to each of them. For inſtance, let every hundred acres of woodland pay from one dollar to three dollars yearly, according to the quality of the wood and ſoil. The ſame degrees to be obſerved with reſpect to each of the other ſpecies of land, with this difference, that the taxes on improved land ſhould be conſiderably higher than the taxes on woodland. They ſhould be higheſt upon the laſt ſpecies, viz. meadow.

The taxes, agreeable to this mode of aſſeſſing, would be equal. Only a ſmall proportion of diſcretionary power would be allowed to the Commiſſioners, and this might be regulated and checked by the uſual mode of appealing, or by a reference to three men choſen from the vicinage. The taxes, being proportioned to the quality of the ſoil, would likewiſe be proportioned to the profits ariſing from it, which would be juſt, and agreeable to every body.

But further,---This mode of taxing would operate as a bounty upon induſtry. If the eſtimate of the four different ſpecies of land is taken only once in *ſeven* years all the additions that a man can make to the quantity of his paſture, arable or meadow ground, or to the fertility of either of them, in the courſe of the time between the two periods of taking the eſtimate, will eſcape taxation altogether, and conſequently he will add all that is ſaved from the taxes to his fortune.

To accommodate the *quantity* of the taxes to the *exigencies* of government, the four ſpecies of land before mentioned may be valued at one of three prices, and the tax may be laid upon the pound, as heretofore in Pennſylvania. They may be varied every year, without altering the eſtimate of the value of the land taken every ſeventh year.

Let the taxes upon houſes in towns, likewiſe be impoſed upon the rents of them every *ſeven* years. This mode of taxing houſes will encourage landlords to repair and improve them, inſomuch as every addition to the rent, obtained by theſe repairs and improvements, will eſcape taxation till the expiration of ſeven years.

Let taxes be impoſed in the ſame manner upon city lots, once every ſeven years. Let them be in a ratio compounded of their extent and local ſituation. To encourage the holders of theſe lots to improve them, and thereby not only to improve our towns, but to multiply the receptacles for human beings, as well as their comforts, let all houſes built upon theſe lots be exempted from taxation, until the expiration of the ſeven years after the eſtimate is taken of their value.

A mode of taxation ſomewhat like this has obtained in Connecticut for many years, to the entire ſatisfaction of that antient, wiſe and happy republic.

By the mode of taxing practiſed in Pennſylvania for ſome years paſt, the weight of taxes falls principally upon induſtry. There cannot be a more abſurd and iniquitous thing than to tax profeſſions and occupations. It is to eſtabliſh idleneſs by law. It is moreover uncertain, vexatious and tyrannical, in every degree of its operations.

By the mode now recommended, the State will be lett out to its proper owners, upon a kind of improving leaſe. Idleneſs and extravagance (ſo hurtful to a republic) will be puniſhed, and induſtry will meet with the moſt powerful motives to rouſe every nerve into action.

But there are other advantages that will attend this mode of taxation:

1ſt. It will reduce the *expence* of collecting the taxes, which now amount probably to *ten per cent.* down to *one* or *two per cent.* by reducing the number of officers now employed for the purpoſe of collecting them.

2d. It will render a long and expenſive ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, for two months every winter, wholly unneceſſary. A ſupply bill may be compriſed in as many lines as are neceſſary to ſpecify the ſum to be raiſed, and may be paſſed in an half an hour every year.

3d. Every man will know, upon the firſt ſight of the ſupply bill, or tax law, by looking to the laſt eſtimate taken of his property, exactly the proportion or ſum of his taxes, and will not fail of being prepared to pay it. Thus government will not be diſappointed, and the credit of the State will at all times be maintained, both with its own citizens and with the United States.

This tax upon land and houſes is by no means intended to preclude other taxes, ſuch as a poll tax, cuſtoms, exciſe, &c. It is intended to ſuggeſt nothing further, than a plan for an *equal, frugal* and *juſt* land tax. SULLY.

At the CONSUL's OFFICE,
In Fifth-ſtreet, near the corner of Market-ſtreet,
On Thurſday *next, at* 12 *o'Clock*,
Will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
Several SADDLE HORSES,
Belonging to the officers of the French army.
January 20, 1783. § 1 w

Juſt imported in the Ships CONGRESS and INTREPID, from FRANCE, and to be ſold by
PETER WIKOFF,
At his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite to Elfreth's Alley,
An aſſortment of European Goods,
Suitable for the Seaſon, among which are,
SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, ſwanſkins, coatings, ratteens, friezes, camblets, ſergeminorques, bed-ticking, Britannia and other low priced linens, bohea tea, wool cards, nankeens, ravens duck, osnabrigs, bordered handkerchiefs, needles, &c. &c.

N. B. The late partnerſhip of PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF, by mutual conſent expired laſt month, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame.
Jan. 14, 1783. T. b. c. 6 w. PETER WIKOFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Chriſtmas eve, from the ſubſcriber, living in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware State, A Negroe Man, named CHARLES, formerly LONDON, a ſpare genteel fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a high noſe and forehead, very well made, is talkative and bold in appearance, fond of ſtrong liquor, has a ſmall ſcar over one of his eyes. He had and took with him, two white linen ſhirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one old tow linen ditto, one pair of old leather breeches, one pair fine white worſted ſtockings, and one pair dark yarn ditto, a pair of good boots, new ſhoes, a new fine hat, an old round ditto, a ſcarlet coat and waiſtcoat, an old blue cloth great coat with a white velveret cape, an old brown round made jacket with wooden buttons, and lined with tow linen; alſo a braſs barrel'd piſtol, has been broke at the butt and mended.

At the ſame time a Negroe Man, named SAM, belonging to Mr. Gunning Bedford, run off with the above deſcribed Negroe, who were both ſeen in the city of Philadelphia. Sam has ſince been taken up on board of a brig in the city, and was juſt going to ſea, and it is ſuppoſed that Charles will endeavour to make his eſcape the ſame way. Sam informed he had obtained a paſs from a free Negroe in this town, by the name of Pott, under which paſs and name he now paſſes. All Captains of veſſels are forewarned taking the aforeſaid Negroe off. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the above Negroe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by the ſubſcriber,
Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ DANIEL I. ADAMS.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a PLANTATION,
One or Two HOUSES,
In a principal part of the city for buſineſs. They now rent for upwards of One Hundred Pounds a year each. Enquire of the Printers. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 22, 1783. †

Best possible image.

NEW-YORK, *January* 15.

Yeſterday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Atalanta, in three weeks from Halifax. We are informed, that on the paſſage ſhe fell in with Le Pluton, a 74 belonging to the Compt de Vaudreuille's ſquadron from Boſton; the gentleman who commands this cruizer, it is ſaid, ſpoke with the enemy, and by excellent conduct fortunately eſcaped from capture.

Laſt Saturday was brought into our harbour, the ſhip Plus Ultra, Captain Herman Kniebel, prize to the Charming Polly, Captain Milbey, conſigned from Meſſieurs Van Eupen, of Antwerp, and others, to Mr. Wynkoop, merchant at Philadelphia; among other articles, ſhe has on board a large quantity of dry goods, 77 cheſts, weighing 29,000lb. of tea, and 142 laſts of ſalt.

Saturday laſt, in the afternoon, was ſent in here by his Majeſty's ſhip the Renown, John Henry, Eſq; commander, the brig Grace, Capt. Oſwald, from Philadelpha for Europe, loaden with tabacco. And the ſchooner Polly and Elſey, Capt. Connel, from Philadelphia alſo, for the Weſt-Indies, loaded with flour.

The above veſſels left Philadelphia on Chriſtmas day, in company with three others.

The brig mentioned in our laſt to have been taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Lion, and not arrived, came up on Sunday; ſhe is the Elizabeth, Capt. Cornelius, from Amſterdam for Philadelphia.

CHATHAM, *January* 15.

By a gentleman from London, via New-York, who left it late in November, we learn, that a number of the miniſtry have aſſured Lord Shelburne they will abandon him, unleſs the plan of the late Lord Rockingham is purſued, which was, *to grant peace and independency to America*;---That the people of England, ſated with the war, are heartily diſpoſed for peace;---That Mr. Laurens, late Preſident of Congreſs, was to have come over in the ſame ſhip with him, but his indiſpoſition, which 'tis thought will be fatal, prevented him.

We are told, from pretty good authority, that Governor Franklin has wrote to his friends in New-York, that a peace will certainly take place between the belligerent powers before ſpring; and that the refugees will be provided for by government.

By the ſhip Julius Cæſar, arrived at Salem, we have an account that d'Eſtaing had left Breſt previous to her ſailing, with a large fleet, bound to the Weſt-Indies; and that the Dutch and French fleet in the Eaſt-Indies had been ſucceſsful in their operations, having taken Madraſs and ſome other ſettlements in that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 22.

On Tueſday evening, the 14th inſtant, Major Burnet, Aid de Camp to the Honorable Major General Greene, arrived here, in 21 days from Charleſtown, with diſpatches from the General; of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene, to his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Head Quarters, Dec. 19, 1782.

"I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the agreeable information of the evacuation of Charleſtown, and beg leave to congratulate you upon the event.

"The enemy compleated their embarkation on the 14th, and the ſame day fell down into Rebellion road, and on the 17th croſſed the bar and went to ſea. It is ſaid the Heſſian troops are bound for New-York, and the Britiſh for the Weſt-India iſlands.

"General Wayne, with the legion and light infantry (as General Gift was abſent, and too unwell to continue his command) had been before the enemy's works for ſeveral days previous to the evacuation. General Leſlie, by his Adjutant-General, hinted to General Wayne, through Mr. Morrice Simmons, one of the citizens of Charleſtown, his apprehenſions that an attack from us might lay the town in aſhes, and that if they were permitted to embark without interruption, every care ſhould be taken for its preſervation.

"Knowing the impoſſibility of doing the enemy any material injury on their embarkation in a fortified town, and under cover of their ſhipping, and being well informed, that ſome attempts had been made by ſome of the refugee followers of the Britiſh army before the place, I directed the General to make the ſafety of the town the firſt object; and that if a treaty was neceſſary for this purpoſe, to enter into one, rather than expoſe the place, for the little advantage which might be obtained over the rear guard. The General accordingly, from the intimation of the Adjutant-General, very judiciouſly agreed to let them embark without moleſtation, they agreeing not to fire upon the town after getting on board.

"The conditions being underſtood by both parties, the town was evacuated and poſſeſſed without the leaſt confuſion, our advance following cloſe upon their rear. The Governor was conducted into his capital the ſame day, the civil police eſtabliſhed the day following, and the day after the town opened for buſineſs.

"This important event gives us compleat poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern ſtates. The ſtruggle and conflict has been long and ſevere: but when it is conſidered that the enemy had upwards of eighteen thouſand regular troops, beſides ſeveral thouſand militia and negroes, employed for the reduction of the ſouthern ſtates, I hope it will be found that the progreſs of the ſouthern army has been no leſs honourable than important, and that it will merit the approbation of Congreſs through every ſtage of its operations.

"I ſhould be wanting in gratitude to the army, was I to omit expreſſing my warmeſt acknowledgments for the zeal and activity with which they attempted and perſevered in every enterprize, and for the patience and dignity with which they bore their ſufferings. Perhaps no army ever exhibited greater proofs of patriotiſm and public virtue. It has been my conſtant care to alleviate their diſtreſſes as much a poſſible, but my endeavours have been far ſhort of my wiſhes or their merit.

"The Secretary at War and Major Burnet, one of my Aids, who will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch, will communicate to your Excellency, ſuch farther particulars as you may wiſh to know of the force and ſituation of the army under my command.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, *January* 20, 1783. *A. M.*

WHEREAS an error hath happened, in the printing of the minutes of the laſt Seſſion, in page 768, line 24, where the word *Erroneouſly* is printed inſtead of the word *Unanimouſly*:

Therefore Reſolved, That the Printer correct ſaid error in all ſuch copies he may be able to command, likewiſe in all future copies; and that the Clerk furniſh the Printer with a certified copy of this reſolution, to be by him publiſhed in the ſeveral News-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Great outrages, it is ſaid, were committed by the officers and ſoldiers of the enemy, previous to the evacuation of Charleſtown, proceeding from an unwillingneſs to pay off their debts---In one fray, it is aſſerted, a merchant of diſtinction was put to death.

We hear the enemy have carried off the bells belonging to the churches and other public edifices in Charles-Town, and committed many enormities beſides that of ſacriiege.

Reports from Elizabeth Town, mention the arrival of a packet at New-York from England, but that no late advices had yet tranſpired.

It is alſo reported from the ſame quarter, that the Indians have deſtroyed ſeveral of the Royal refugees, who went to form a ſettlement in Nova Scotia.

A report prevails in town, ſaid to have been brought from Boſton, that the preliminaries of peace are agreed on by the commiſſioners, from the reſpective belligerent powers, aſſembled at Paris.

Wedneſday, the 8th inſtant, his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, with his ſuite, embarked at Annapolis, on board his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's figate Le Emeralde, for France.

The immenſe loſs which the enemy ſuſtained by the late tremendous hurricane, has reduced their navy and trade to a more deplorable ſituation than before their ſo much boaſted victory of the 12th of April laſt. It is very remarkable that almoſt all the ſhips captured by them at that period, have been demoliſhed by the immediate hand of Providence. The Hector and Glorieux both foundered at ſea, and the Ville de Paris was left in diſtreſs by the other veſſels in company, and has not ſince been heard of. The Ardent, it is ſaid, returned to the Weſt-Indies, greatly injured by the ſtorm. To this diminution of their navy, are added, the Royal George, ſunk in Portſmouth harbour, the Ramilies and Centaur alſo foundered at ſea. Of ten ſhips which were convoying the Jamaica fleet to Europe, not more than four eſcaped deſtruction; and near forty veſſels of their convoy have been captured or loſt.

Departed this life, on the evening of Fourth-day laſt, JOSEPH JEWELL, in the 43d year of his age, and on Sixth-day following his funeral was attended to the place of interment in Friends Burial-ground, by a large concourſe of the moſt reſpectable citizens. His death is much regretted by his numerous acquaintance.

To ADRIAN.

YOU tell the world, that you were ſtruck with ſurprize as well as regret, at the ſight of the memorial of the late Grand Jury. That you were ſtruck by it, may appall'd with regret, can, for manifeſt reaſons, be readily conceived; but it cannot be believed that it gave you ſurprize. No Sir;---It is impoſſible you could be ſurprized that a ſett of men, conſcious of private integrity and a faithful diſcharge of their public truſt, ſhould refuſe to ſubmit in ſilence to an unmerited attack, both on their private characters and public privileges.

You ſuggeſt to the public, that the motives of the Grand Jury for refuſing to find the bills againſt Mr. Oſwald, were merely a belief that he was miſinformed as to the grounds of his publications.---Are we really to think you can diſcover no reaſons of greater moment for their deciſions? Cannot you ſuppoſe, that ſome amongſt them may have been averſe to the introduction of that accurſed engine of tyranny, the doctrine of criminal libels into our courts, where it has been hitherto unknown?------That others, although leſs inimical to this doctrine, may have deemed the occaſion moſt dangerous and unfit for aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing principles of ſo critical and important a nature---when an exaſperated man, of impetuous paſſions, was to preſide in the determination of his own cauſe? --May they not have thought it their duty to ſhield an individual, not eſſentially culpable, from the fury of a bench under inducements to partiality---and would not ſuch a conſideration receive ſupport by the latitude given to the preſs by our conſtitution?---Could they hope that, agreeable to the merciful maxims of our criminal law, the Judge would be in this caſe advocate for the priſoner? Is it not poſſible they might apprehend the freedom of the preſs would receive a dangerous ſtab, by a trial of this ſort, under ſuch unpromiſing auſpices---for is it not manifeſt that the impoſition of a heavy penalty, in this inſtance, would have a manifeſt tendency to prevent the expoſure of future miſconduct, either in our courts of juſtice or other public departments?

The reaſon you aſſign for their deciſions may have had collaterally ſome weight, but moſt of thoſe I have mentioned are of ſo much greater importance than the intereſts of a mere individual, or even the Chief Juſtice, that it is impoſſible they ſhould have eſcaped you---To ſuppoſe the contrary would be to juſtify your candour at the expence of your underſtanding. Your object, therefore, in holding up ſo paltry a foundation for the determinations of the Jury, has been to miſlead the public into a belief, that they had no better principles to proceed upon.

With as little candour you intimate, that the Jury decided upon the merits of the ſecond bill of indictment, after hearing one unimportant witneſs only. You well know it was declared by the Jury in Court, "That they had examined upon oath a "member of their own body, who had been preſent at "Colonel Proctor's trial------That his evidence had been ſo clear "and poſitive, as to afford intire ſatisfaction to their conſciencies; "that they were not apprized of the intended appearance of "any other witneſs on the part of the proſecution, than the "evidence marked at the foot of the bill---that the great ma"jority of the Jury were ignorant that any other witneſſes "had been ſent at all, till the Chief Juſtice mentioned it to "them in Court."

I have authority to ſay, that after examining the witneſs marked on the bill, an enquiry was publicly made in the Jury, whether the Attorney General had mentioned any intention of ſending more evidence?---This queſtion being anſwered in the negative, it was propoſed to ſend out for witneſſes, and with a view to this, it was aſked whether the members knew any perſon who had been preſent at Colonel Proctor's trial?-----It was replied, that one of the Jury had been in court at the time of it. This member was then called upon to give evidence, which he complied with, though with reluctance and difficulty; after which the Jury proceeded to decide upon the bill. The evidence ſent from Court arrived ſome time afterwards, and delivered their errand to one of the Jury----he announced their arrival to ſome individuals, but as the bill was already diſpoſed of, and the Jury attentively engaged in other buſineſs, it was thought unneceſſary to interrupt them by a public mention of it. This, Sir, is the true hiſtory of a tranſaction which has been tortured by yourſelf and your adherents into a charge of partiality on the part of the Grand Inqueſt---how juſtly let the world determine.

Still more iniquitous is the intention of your dubious account of a private converſation between the Foreman and Mr. Oſwald, &c.---I have authority to declare, that the Jury are utterly ignorant of any ſuch tranſaction;---nor, if true, could it afford authority for the ſcandalous ſuggeſtion intended by the mention of it---If one of their number was ſeen in converſation with Mr. Oſwald, does it therefore follow, that the Jury are to be ſuſpected of a colluſion with him?---a ſuppoſition that, under their oaths and obligations, brands them with a crime of an attrocious dye, as well as the moſt abject meanneſs. Are a reſpectable ſett of men, upon ſuch trivial grounds, to be degraded into characters ſo very low and contemptible?---No, Adrian;---the world are too juſt and impartial to admit a calumny ſo poorly ſupported.---The upright character of the men you accuſe, is a ſhield that protects them from your malignant efforts---the envenomed ſhaft rebounds from it, to transfix the vitals of the man that aimed it at them.

I have confined my animadverſions on your performance, to thoſe parts of it which traduce the members of the Grand Jury as individuals---I leave your attacks upon their rights, as a body, to be expoſed by profeſſional men to the contempt and abhorrence they deſerve, not doubting but this ſacred pillar of our liberties will be effectually ſecured by them from the feeble efforts of ſuch quibbling ſophiſtry.

ARISTIDES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a NEGROE GIRL, 13 years of age, who is to ſerve till ſhe is 18, when ſhe becomes free. She has had the ſmall-pox, and is very healthy and ſtrong. It will be moſt agreeable to diſpoſe of her in a Quaker family, as ſhe has always lived in one of that profeſſion. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

Philadelphia, January 18, 1783.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-houſe, in this city, on Monday, the 27th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all perſons bound by recognizance to appear thereat, and all city Conſtables are to take notice and give their attendance accordingly. All public houſe-keepers within the city, who ſhall not then have taken out their licences for this year, will be proſecuted according to law.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

WILLIAM SMITH,

In Second-ſtreet, the third door above the Church, has now by Wholeſale and Retail,

A QUANTITY of double flint pint, gill, and half gill Tumblers, together with a handſome aſſortment of China and Queens ware, japaned and pewter ware; a quantity of Ivory combs, coffee mills, ſhoes, and a few boxes of window glaſs. ¶

State of New-Jerſey, Cumberland, ſſ.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court will be held agreeably to the 14th ſection of an Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction, at the houſe of Daniel Bowen, in Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on the 12th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſaid day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Zachariah Smith Allen (who as well, &c.) againſt a certain Schooner rigged BOAT, name unknown, burthen about 14 tons, brought from near Bombay-Hook, in the Delaware river; no load in her, and ſeized in Jacob creek, in ſaid county of Cumberland; together with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of ſaid veſſel, or any perſon or perſons intereſted therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why ſaid veſſel and apparel aforeſaid ſhould not be condemned to the captors.

By Order of Benjamin Holme, one of the Judges of Inferior Court of Common pleas for ſaid county.

¶ ZACHARIAH SMITH ALLEN.

Weſt Bradford, Cheſter county, Jan. 20, 1783.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th of December laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 and an half hands high, 5 years old, trots and canters well, ſhod all round, branded with P under his mane. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, paid by

¶ THOMAS CARPENTER.

By order of an Orphans court, held at Philadelphia, the 13th of December laſt, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Jarret, deceaſed, on Monday the 17th of February, 1783, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitemarſh township, Philadelphia county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 220 acres of land, 100 acres thereof is cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of excellent woodland, 6 acres of orchard of the beſt kind of apple trees, whereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn and ſtable, a well at the door and ſpring-houſe, with a never failing ſpring, a lime-kiln and other conveniencies; late the property of JOHN JARRET, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the place by applying to DOROTHEA JARRET, living on the premiſes; an indiſputable title and attendance will be given by

DOROTHEA JARRET,)
¶ 4 w. FREDERICK SMITH,) Adminiſtrat.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to ROBERT WAY, late of the township of Kennett, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, or to the Adminiſtrators for goods bought at the deceaſed' Vendue, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect to perſons; and all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend them properly proved, in order for ſettlement, to

HANNAH WAY,)
Dec. 30, 1782. ROBERT COOPER,) Adminiſtrat.

N. B. A young woman, named TAMER WAY, daughter to ſaid Robert Way, about 20 years of age, left the parts about the 1ſt day of July laſt, and has not been heard of ſince. She was at times lunatick. Any perſon or perſons knowing of her, are deſired to give information to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter county, near Kennett-Square, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

¶ ROBERT COOPER.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1783.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt Thurſday night, JOHN FULK, a lad of 16 years of age, well built, thick ſet, dark complexion, full faced, and dark hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured coat, pewter buttons, jacket of the ſame, with wooden buttons, a pair of canvas trowſers, a pair of new buckſkin breeches under them, old ſhoes and ſilver buckles, with a roſe in the middle, a new felt hat, new French ſhirt, with broad ſhoulder ſtraps, and a new ſilk handkerchief. He is of Dutch deſcent, but ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, born at Shamokin, and laſt ſummer followed ſhalloping in Delaware. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. JOHN HIDE.

N. B. The two fore fingers on one of his hands have the nails remarkably on one ſide. ¶

JUST IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from EUROPE, *and* TO BE SOLD, *by*

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, *in* FRONT-STREET, *the Corner of* GRAY'S-ALLEY, *between* CHESTNUT *and* WALNUT-STREETS,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms; among which are,

A VARIETY of ſuperfine, middling and low-priced broad-cloths and coatings, of the moſt faſhionable colours; cotton corduroys and velvets; blankets; tickens; checks; laval, royal, Britannia and ſheeting linens; Ruſſia linens and diapers; a large and neat aſſortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes; yard wide ſtriped and clear muſlins; 6 qr. book muſlins; wide luteſtrings; mantuas; rich black and white ſattins; white ſarſnet; black mode; ſilk ſerges for linings, of various colours; black princes ſtuff; cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches; minionet and kenting lawns and aprons; check, kenting, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs; ribbons and ſilk ferriting; broad and narrow quality and ſhoe bindings; tapes; bobbins; threads; gartering; 6 qr. laces; nonſopretties; mens and womens cotton hoſe; mens white and neat fancy coloured ſilk hoſe; womens ſilk mittens; Marſeilles quilting bordered; ladies neat ſilk quilts; ſewing ſilks; pins; pen-knives; knives and forks; fiſh-hooks; a variety of beads and necklaces; glaſs lanthorns, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third-ſtreet,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

For more NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, ſee next Page.

Just published at BELL's *Book-Store in Third-street.*
Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

THE

MAN OF THE WORLD,

EXHIBITED

In the History of Sir THOMAS SINDALL, Miss HARRIET ANNESLY, and other eminent Personages, whose Adventures, abound with Instruction and Entertainment.

Also lately published at said Book-Store.

1. The MAN OF FEELING, exhibited in the History of Mr. Harley, Miss Walton, and Edwards the Volunteer Soldier.---to which is added the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR.---*Price One Dollar.*

2. Lord Lyttelton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on several occasions.---*Price One Dollar.*

3. The new, elegant, entertaining, and wonderful HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT, exhibiting HENRY and EMMA, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themselves, in their original letters.

In this work the very great vicissitudes of human life, and the miseries of civil war, are feelingly depicted; founded upon incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal-Winter of 1777, when the British Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal lease of the great Congressional city. Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

N. B. At said Bell's Book-Store may also be had, every curiosity that is *come-at-able* in the American world of Books. †

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock said day, at the old Coffee-house, A certain messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Pewter-Platter-alley, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, being about 20 feet front on said alley, and 40 feet deep, more or less, bounded by lots of Robert Grace and Thomas Shute; subject-------, and late the estate of Samuel Minshall, deceased.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on Monday the third of February next, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, A certain messuage and about one half acre of land, situate in Smithfield township, about ---- miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Samuel Allen and James Vansant; said to be a good stand for a shopkeeper or tradesman; late the property of John Lewis, and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Maxatawney township, Berks county, Jan. 16, 1783.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, have some time last fall purchased a tract of land, lying in Windsor township, in said county, of one George Alspach, and having paid said Alspach part of the purchase money, and gave bonds from my hand for the remainder, and since having found that the said Alspach, together with the rest of his brothers and sisters, who released their rights, had no good right to 100 acres of said tract which I bought of him the said George Alspach and his brothers and sisters; these are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the said Alspach and the other heirs deliver me a good title for the hundred acres, or otherwise compelled to by a regular course of law, as the said hundred acres have since I made the purchase been taken possession of by another man. ¶ GEORGE CHRISTMAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Also, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes;
And a Variety of other GOODS.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1783.

Pursuant to the order of an Orphans Court, will be sold, at public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock, on the premises,

A THREE story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, containing in breadth on Front-street, 17 feet, and in depth 65 feet, situate on the west side of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties, nearly opposite the sign of Noah's Ark, now in the tenure of Henry Apeai; subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings and Six-pence per annum; bounding on the north by a lot belonging to Benjamin Jones, and on the south by a lot of Abraham Marpole's; late the property of Thomas Miller, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator. ¶

New-London township, Chester county, Jan. 13, 1782.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a House in Philadelphia,

ABOUT 500 acres of good LAND, divided into two parts by Great Elk creek: There are on said place, two dwelling-houses, with barns and other out-houses sufficient; two orchards, with plenty of meadow made, and more may be made at a small expence; about 300 acres woodland: There is three mill seats on said place. It will be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given by me ¶ ADAM HILL.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to SALE, by way of Public Vendue, at the house of JOHN DOWDNEY, in the borough of Bristol, on the fourteenth day of the second month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, consisting of 160 acres, 8 of which are good meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made, a good proportion of Woodland, an Orchard, Dwelling-house, Barn, and other improvements in good order; the whole being situate within one mile of the borough of Bristol aforesaid, lying on the road leading from said borough to New-town, being the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, jun. late of Bristol township, deceased. For further information respecting the premises, please to apply to RICHARD HARTSHORN, PURSON MITCHELL, } Administrators.

N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and if the plantation is not sold by three, it will then be offered to sale in lots, from 5 to 10 acres each; a plan of which, with the terms of sale, may be seen at or before the time, by applying as above.

Chanceford township, York county, January 9, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Chanceford township, York county, in the month of November last, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, shod all round, a star in his forehead, some white hairs on his rump. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ ROBERT FULLERTON.

Imported in the last vessels from EUROPE, and now open in for sale, on very reasonable terms, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE in Second-street, next door above Christ-Church,

An Assortment of Merchandize,

Among which are,

MEN and womens leather gloves, cassimers, coating, shalloons, corduroys and velvet, flannels, sattinet, prunelle and everlasting, light and dark chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, book muslin, yard wide and 3 qr. Brittanias, Flanders and Russia sheeting, oznabrigs and ticklingburg, black and white gauze, broad and narrow quality and shoe binding, fans, tapes, bobbins and thread, ivory combs, pins, pen-knives, knives and forks, fish-hooks, &c. Also oil by the barrel.

For SALE, by the Subscriber,

Living on the premises, and may be entered on the first day of the Fourth Month next,

A CONVENIENT SETTLEMENT, in the Manor of Moreland, county of Philadelphia, containing 72 acres, adjoining lands of Moses Vancourt, Samuel Boutcher, and the Southampton road, near 14 miles from the city; on which there are erected, two dwelling-houses, one built with stone, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor besides a kitchen, and three above, well finished, a pump by the door, a stone milk-house, watered by said pump, a barn, 40 feet by 24, one half built with stone, a waggon-house, smith's shop of stone, and log coal-house; the other dwelling-house built with sawed logs, weather boarded with cedar, two rooms on the floor, a bearing orchard of about 200 apple trees, 15 acres of good watered meadow, and about 12 acres of woodland; the ploughland well manured with lime; the whole in good repair.

First Month, 18th Day, 1783. ISAAC CADWALADER.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

ONE good PLANTATION, situate within one mile of Hides-town, East-New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good house, stables, orchard, and other suitable conveniences, now occupied by Samuel Bailey, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

One large Plantation adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good house, barn and stables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the best fruit, with almost all other conveniences necessary to render a farm agreeable. The whole in the tenure of Absalom Hankins, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

One other Plantation adjoining the above, containing 212 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good house, barn and stables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the best fruit, now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinson, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing. ALSO

One small plantation, containing about 13 acres, most of which being meadow and gardens, would suit a person who could attend the market, it being only 7 miles from this city, on the old York road; there is a handsome large stone house, kitchen, barn, stables, milk house, well, and every kind of convenience, and would also suit for a gentleman's country seat, it being one of the most healthy spots in this country, it may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

A good new two story brick house and kitchen, together with a good two story frame dwelling house, back of the same, with an alley for its accommodation, situate in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, (next to Caleb Ash's) the whole now in the tenure of Valentine War, and may be entered upon the first day of February ensuing.

Also two stables, situate upon the Dock, calculated to contain from 5 to 10 horses each, and may be entered upon immediately, both of these would suit for private stables, as they will be lett low.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at the north-east corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. T.b.c. JOHN SHIELDS.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS propose to LETT all the paved STREETS and ALLEYS of this City, in small Districts, to commence the second Day of February next, for one year, to such Persons as will engage to keep them clean for the Benefit of the Manure; and they will receive Applications for that Purpose every Friday Evening, at the Court-House, until that Time.

By Order of the Board,

Philad. Jan. 3, 1783. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

By virtue of an Act, passed in the last session of the General Assembly, for vesting several Houses and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the residuary real Estate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceased, in Trustees, to sell the same, and to divide the money arising agreeable to Law and the said Testator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following described

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-House, at six o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidder,

A THREE story brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in possession of James Cochran, opposite the old Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street, containing on said street 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded south by Market-street, west by Joseph Cruikshank's house, east by a three feet alley, extending from Market-street to Church-alley.

A LOT, back of the aforesaid messuage, on which is an old stable, the same breadth of the Market-street lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joseph Cruikshanks on the west, the three feet alley leading from Market-street, to which it has a privilege, on the east, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforesaid lot on the south, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two story HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north side of Church-alley, in breadth on said alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley south, Joseph Paschall's ground west, Jonathan Mifflin's east, estate of Widow Wister north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the south side of Mulberry or Arch-street, near the sign of the George Tavern, containing on said street 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by said street, east by John Reynolds, south by Samuel Mickle's estate, and west by heirs of Edward Warner, subject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

BENJAMIN MORGAN,
MARMADUKE COOPER,
Jan. 8, 1783. SAMUEL HUDSON.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM FORBES,

At the Corner of Water and Walnut-streets,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
CONIAC BRANDY, by the Pipe;
TENERIFFE WINE, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask;
COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag;
White and brown Havanna SUGARS;
Loaf Ditto;
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead;
Hyson and Bohea TEA;
ALLOM SALT, by the Bushel or Quantity;
A Sett of COPPER KETTLES and BELL for a Ship;
A few Barrels of Jersey PORK, &c. &c.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

A PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, one mile from the Admiral Warren Tavern, containing 150 acres of good limestone land, about 90 acres cleared and under good fence; on the premises are a log house and barn, about six acres of watered meadow made, and about eight acres more may be made at a very small expence, an orchard, containing 100 apple-trees of the best grafted fruit, that is just in perfection; the cleared land has been limed very lately (there being a kiln and quarry on the premises) the woodland well timbered, the Valley creek running through the premises. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, by

Jan. 1. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock, P. M. said day. †

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 28th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, Two certain lots or pieces of land, situate in Lower Darby township, one of them containing about 8 acres, bounded by lands of John Pearson, Esq; and others; the other containing about 6 acres, bounded by lands of John Gruber and others; late the estate of John Mitchell, jun. seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 29th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Edgmont, containing acres, more or less; late the estate of Daniel Register; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 30th day of January instant, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 150 acres, with a grist-mill and saw-mill thereon erected, situate in Vincent township, Chester county; bounded by lands late of John Young and others; late the property of Sebastian Keely, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783. †

THE subscriber, observing an advertisement of the Sheriff of Chester county, in which 150 acres of land are advertised for sale through mistake, as the property of Sebastian Keely, deceased, in Vincent township, thinks proper to inform all persons, who may incline to become purchasers, that the legal property of said lands is vested in the subscriber, and others connected with him; that it is acknowledged in a late petition to the Assembly, by the heirs of the said Keely, that they only claim a pre-emption of the premises, subject also to the arrearages of rent, which are now considerable. Purchasers therefore must abide the consequences. ¶ JOSEPH REED.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 31st day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 100 acres, situate in West-Nantmill township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Jason Cloud, James Graham, and others; late the property of John Gault; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township; bounded by the lands of Philip Dougherty and others, containing about 100 acres, more or less; late the estate of David M'Kim; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Erwin, Inn-keeper, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A lot or 2 acres of land, together with the one ninth part of a moiety or half part of an house, situate in the township and county aforesaid; late the estate of Caleb Woodrow; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 5th day of February next, about 12 o' clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county; late the estate of John Hetherington; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, Chester county; bounded by lands of John Crawford and others; late the estate of John Moody; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 40 acres, more or less, situate in Kennet township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Peter Bell and others; late the estate of John Warner; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain small lot of land, situate in Lower Chichester, adjoining the Market-square, and lands of Richard Clayton and others, late the estate of Daniel Fritch; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2743.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1783.

By virtue of an Act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, for veſting ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the reſiduary real Eſtate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceaſed, in Truſtees, to ſell the ſame, and to divide the money ariſing agreeable to Law and the ſaid Teſtator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following deſcribed

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-Houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the higheſt bidder,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in poſſeſſion of James Cochran, oppoſite the old Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet, containing on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded ſouth by Market-ſtreet, weſt by Joſeph Cruikſhank's houſe, eaſt by a three feet alley, extending from Market-ſtreet to Church-alley.

N. B. Joſeph Cruikſhanks is entitled to the privilege of a water courſe, acroſs the above lot, at forty-ſix feet diſtance from Market-ſtreet, for draining off the water, without *nuiſance*, into the three feet alley.

A LOT, back of the aforeſaid meſſuage, on which is an old ſtable, the ſame breadth of the Market-ſtreet lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joſeph Cruikſhanks on the weſt, the three feet alley leading from Market-ſtreet, to which it has a privilege, on the eaſt, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforeſaid lot on the ſouth, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two ſtory HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north ſide of Church-alley, in breadth on ſaid alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley ſouth, Joſeph Paſchall's ground weſt, Jonathan Mifflin's eaſt, eſtate of Widow Wiſter north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, near the ſign of the George Tavern, containing on ſaid ſtreet 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by ſaid ſtreet, eaſt by John Reynolds, ſouth by Samuel Mickle's eſtate, and weſt by heirs of Edward Warner, ſubject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms of ſale, one half the purchaſe money to be paid immediately, one year's credit will be given for the other half; the buyer paying intereſt and giving ſecurity.

Jan. 8, 1783. BENJAMIN MORGAN, MARMADUKE COOPER, SAMUEL HUDSON.

Claret in Hogſheads and Bottles,

To be SOLD by

MEREDITHS and CLYMER. ¶

BLACK LEAD PENCILS,

A few Dozens of the firſt Quality, either flat or round, to be SOLD at

WILLIAM POYNTELL's,

Three Doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet.

ALSO,

Aſs Skin Pocket MEMORANDUM BOOKS. ¶

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE ſubſcriber in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington, allowed by the beſt judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewiſe White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Lead Aſhes, &c.

Alſo, A HOUSE and LOT ſituate on Cheſtnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder has been made in a ſeaſon; it is very ſuitable for a public houſe, ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; it is at preſent occupied as a tavern, and known by the ſign of the Bonny Jockey, but laſt year the Green Tree: there is beſides the large houſe a one ſtory dwelling, a two ſtory ſtone building, which may with a very ſmall expence be converted into a dwelling, a large ſtone ſtable with a chair or carriage houſe and ſheds; two wells of the beſt water, in the one a pump, a good cyder preſs and mill, and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaſer paying about one third of the money, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part or the whole. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, and uncommonly healthy NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox; ſhe is ſold for no fault, but as the perſon whoſe property ſhe is, intends to break up houſe-keeping, he will have no further uſe for her. For terms apply to Doctor EBENEZER A. SMITH, of Wilmington. ¶

WAS left with the ſubſcriber about ſix months ago, a lame MARE, and two barrels of PORK; this is to inform the owner, that unleſs he comes in three weeks from this date, the mare and pork will be ſold for the expences, by JOHN JARVIS, living on his plantation at the 17 mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road. ¶ *January* 15, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Chester county, containing 92 acres, about ten acres of watered meadow, producing a large quantity of hay, with a houſe, barn and orchard; it is ſuitable for a tanner or a diſtiller, as there is a ſtill-houſe on the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, and ſee the place, by applying to ¶ ROBERT WITHROW.

Lancaſter, January 6, 1783.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 18th day of September laſt, a Negroe Wench, who calls herſelf POLLY HEANS, is about 20 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, and has with her a Mulatto child, about 6 months old. The owner or owners of ſaid wench and child, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged agreeable to law, by HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Goaler. ‡

Firſt Month, 9th, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying in Lebanon townſhip, Hunterdon county, in Weſt New-Jerſey, about 6 miles from the river Delaware, and about the ſame diſtance from the Union Iron-works, and one mile and an half from Change-Water-Forge, containing 335 acres, of which 60 or 70 acres are cleared, and incloſed with good fence, chiefly cheſtnut, including about 10 acres of cleared meadow ground, there being alſo 30 or 40 acres of ſwamp, ſuitable for meadow; the woodland is well covered with timber. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, barn, bearing orchard, and other improvements; now in the tenure of Philip Metler, whoſe leaſe will expire next ſpring. For terms of ſale, apply to ANTHONY SYKES, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Burlington. If not ſold before the 8th day of the Fourth Month (called April) next, it will on that day be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, at the Union Iron-works. ¶ t. b. c.

FOUR-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, this day, a ſervant Lad, named WILLIAM GORDON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, and a ſtriped under one, alſo ſtriped trowſers of the ſame, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, paid by CASPER JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ‡

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 27th of November laſt, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, trots, paces and canters well, one hind foot white, ſhod before; ſhe has a ſmall ſcar on her buttock. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall receive half the above reward, and for taking up the Thief, and ſecuring him ſo as to be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the remainder, paid by

December 2, 1782. ¶ WILLIAM OWEN.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty thus to inform his friends, and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, That he has furniſhed himſelf with materials of the firſt and beſt quality for carrying on the trade or buſineſs of ſaddle, bridle, collar and harneſs-making, which buſineſs he carries on in all its various branches, at his ſhop formerly occupied by his brother Joſeph Lownes, deceaſed, in the townſhip of Springfield, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania. He flatters himſelf that by his care and attention to buſineſs and reaſonable prices for his work, he will be able to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by their ready friend to ſerve,

Jan. 8, 1783. ¶ HUGH LOWNES.

MEAT

Taken in to SMOKE by

JOHN JONES,

In Market-ſtreet, next door to the Old Jail.

For the PENNSYLVAVIA GAZETTE.

A true narrative of the conduct of the late Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia, at a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, begun the 30th December, 1782.

ON Tueſday the 31ſt December laſt, a bill was delivered to the Grand Jury by the Attorney General againſt Eleazer Oſwald, for printing and publiſhing an infamous libel upon the Supreme Court, on the 28th September preceding, (reſpecting the proceedings againſt a certain Francis Nichols, who had plead guilty to an indictment for an aſſault and battery on a Councillor of the State) and a ſingle witneſs ſent to them, who proved that he had purchaſed the News-paper, containing the libel, from the defendant, who had alſo confeſſed in open Court, that he had printed and ſold that paper.

This was all the evidence neceſſary, in the opinion of the Attorney General, for the finding of the indictment, as the words publiſhed appeared to every reader to be defamatory. For this he relied upon the law, as mentioned in 4th Blackſtone, page 300, where, ſpeaking of the Grand Jury, he uſes theſe words, "they are only to hear evidence in behalf of the proſecution: For the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an accuſation, which is afterwards to be tried and determined; and the Grand Jury are only to enquire upon their oaths, whether there be ſufficient cauſe to call upon the party to anſwer." This has been the law for ages. It is true, there have been ſome writers, who have pretended to hold a different opinion; but their *opinion* has never been adjudged or received for *law*. Indeed the meaning of the word "indictment," ſeems to give ſatisfaction on this head, it is in law an "accuſation" only. However, after a little time the complexion of ſome of the Jury being conſidered, it was thought adviſeable to ſend them three gentlemen, of as much veracity and credit as any of their body, to prove that the libellous part of the publication was *falſe*. This was not only proved by the witneſſes but by the records of the Court, for inſtead of the Court's refuſing to hear *any teſtimony, two witneſſes*, who were all that were offered, were ſworn and examined on the part of Francis Nichols, and his two counſel fully heard. This was not a little perplexing to ſome of the Jury, and they ſpent the next day in ſending for and examining whom they pleaſed, without making any application to the Court to have them qualified, or ever mentioning their names. Among theſe was Francis Nichols, who was at the time one of the bail for Mr. Oſwald's appearance, and the ſuppoſed author of the libel.

The Attorney General was ſent for by them, and examined, notwithſtanding the objections of Mr. William Bingham, to whoſe opinions, and thoſe of two or three others, ſeveral well meaning men paid too much reſpect. One of Mr. Bingham's objections merits attention, it was that he, the Attorney General, was an *intereſted witneſs* for the Commonwealth, and proved it, by aſking him if he was not the Attorney-General, and concerned in all public proſecutions. There were not however *twelve* of the Jury for finding the bill, and it was returned on the 2d January, "ignoramus," becauſe, as it is alledged, Mr. Oſwald might have been *miſinformed*. Thus the firſt bill iſſued, without a ſingle remark from the bench.

The ſecond bill was preſented on the ſame day, and a ſingle witneſs ſent to prove the publication of the libel, which was ſigned "A Friend to the Army;" afterwards Meſſieurs Burd, Ingerſol and Levi, three gentlemen of the law, were ſent to prove, that it was *falſe*. They attended the Jury, and were in a little time informed by Mr. Pringle, that the buſineſs was over, and they need not tarry any longer. The Jury ſoon after returned the bill "not a true bill." The Court then told them, for the firſt time, of their miſbehaviour, and reprimanded them in a language and with a ſpirit becoming intelligent and independent judges. A majority, notwithſtanding the efforts of Meſſieurs Bingham, Caldwell and Shee, who appeared to be the oracles of the Jury, deſired, by their foreman, that the bill might be returned to them again, and they would re-conſider it; they were told no good fruits were expected from it, after what had paſſed; but upon a ſecond requeſt by the foreman, it was re-delivered to them; and they were at the ſame time told, if *three* witneſſes were not ſufficient, they ſhould have *fifty*; Mr. Samuel Caldwell obſerved, "the more the better." They then retired, informing the Court they would meet the next day at ten o'clock. The three gentlemen before named, waited upon them about the time appointed, and after tarrying near an hour, were told, they would not be examined, and they then came away. In the mean time the Jury ſent for the Attorney-General, and Mr. Bingham put ſeveral queſtions to him, which he declined anſwering, unleſs they were in *writing*; if they were, he ſaid, he would anſwer them in *writing*, and this would prevent miſtakes: they contented themſelves with one, which in ſubſtance was, whether after a bill was returned ignoramus by a Grand Jury, they could receive it back and re-conſider it? The anſwer was, they might, while the ſame Court was ſitting, either do that, or receive a new bill, and find it. To this point it is laid down, in 4th Blackſtone 301, that if a Grand Jury return a bill ignoramus, or not a true bill, the party is diſcharged; but a freſh bill may afterwards be preferred to a ſubſequent Jury. Such a return was never yet conſidered as an *acquital*, nor can it be pleaded in *bar* of a new indictment found for the ſame offence; but this Grand Jury knew the law better than the Attorney-General and the Court together. Another anecdote muſt not be ſuppreſſed; while the Grand Jury were deliberating, whether they ſhould hear the evidence in ſupport of the charge, and before they had determined to refuſe it, their foreman, Zebulon Potts, Eſquire, had been in a private room in converſation with Mr. Eleazer Oſwald, the printer and publiſher of the libel, Mr. Thomas Proctor, the ſuppoſed author, and Jacob Bankſon, Eſq; their ſuppoſed Counſel, &c.

Can any Grand Jury expect, that ſuch contemptuous and illegal conduct ſhould eſcape without cenſure at leaſt, from a ſenſible and upright Court? Can they expect not to be told, that the defendant had printed and publiſhed the papers deemed libels; that they were falſe; that every reader muſt ſee that they were defamatory; and that they were malicious, no man, who had any regard to character, would diſpute; of all which the moſt ſatisfactory evidence was offered to them, but they refuſed to hear it? That though there might have been inſtances, in Philadelphia, of Grand Juries requeſting the Court to qualify and ſend them witneſſes, that were in favour of the party accuſed; yet none before the preſent had ever treated the Court with ſo much contempt, as to ſend for and examine witneſſes without their knowledge.---That the Court *alone* were by law to judge of the *competency* or *incompetency* of a witneſs; the Jury of his *credit*.---That if witneſſes were heard in private and ex parte, for the perſon accuſed, the Attorney General or proſecutor could have no opportunity of producing witneſſes to *diſcredit* them, or to *diſprove* what they alledged. That it was ſomewhat remarkable, the Jury had not followed this example in any other matter given them in charge, though they had many, both of a capital and criminal nature. That if ſuch a precedent ſhould be eſtabliſhed, by the Court ſubmiting to it, both the Court and Petty Jury would be uſeleſs, and the conſtitution violated. That, above all, if the Grand Jury could, by law, refuſe to hear and examine witneſſes ſent to them by the Court, under oath, to prove *this* offence; by the ſame parity of reaſon, they might refuſe to hear any witneſſes to prove a *robbery, murder*, or *treaſon*; and then, for want of proof, return the indictment, "not a true bill." In fine, that the conduct of this Grand Jury was incomprehenſible; and they were deſired to bring the ſubject to a *public trial*, when all the people, who thought proper, might attend and judge for themſelves, and the whole affair would be legally and fully diſcuſſed, and not ſmothered in a *corner in a tavern*, as it appeared now to be.---That the people anxiouſly wiſhed it, not that there was any doubt that the libels proſecuted were infamous lies, but that they might know, whether any redreſs, for ſuch wrongs, could be obtained in the Courts of Juſtice; that the Printers deſired it; that if redreſs could not be obtained from the laws of the Commonwealth, every man would conſider himſelf as the guardian of his own reputation, and the laws of nature would take place; and in ſuch a caſe, we ſhould hear of aſſaults and batteries, cutting off of ears, challenges, aſſaſſinations and murders without end.---That the Court had done their part, they had laid hold of the *firſt* opportunity that had *fairly* occurred; it reſpected *themſelves*; if the injured did not complain, they did not think it eligible or obligatory upon them, under preſent opinions and party prejudices, to ſtep forth *officially*.---That their good views had been fruſtrated by the miſbehaviour of *one* Grand Jury, but they flattered themſelves *others* might judge better, and the public peace be yet preſerved; but if the caſe ſhould turn out otherwiſe, the blood ſhould not be on the heads of the judges, or of their children. Was there any thing improper in all this? There was an *omiſſion*, the Grand Jury were neither impriſoned nor fined.

I well know the importance of every man, in his own opinion; it were to be wiſhed that every man would pay a due attention to the importance of others, who, from their ſtations, muſt be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs ſuperior abilities.

There is a reſpect due to a Grand Jury, but there is a greater reſpect due to the higheſt Court of criminal juriſdiction in the State. The Grand Jury for *Philadelphia* have no right to preſcribe the rule of law throughout *Pennſylvania*, in which there are annually returned upwards of ſixty Grand Juries, who have *equal* pretenſions in this particular with them; and if each was to diſcover the ſame vanity, what would be the reſult? I mean not to *diſpleaſe*, but to *reform*. Three of this Jury, namely, Colonel Knox, and Meſſrs Pringle and Bright, have not ſigned the memorial; ſeveral others, I am told, were againſt theſe proceedings, and for finding the indictments, and though, they have not diſtinguiſhed themſelves, I except them out of theſe animadverſions.

After all this, ſixteen of theſe gentlemen have had modeſty enough to appeal to the world; to the world and their own conſciences, I now leave them. JURISPERITUS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1783.

The following is a particular Account of the Taking of the Engliſh Settlements at Hudſon's Bay, by the Chevalier de la Perauſe, in Auguſt laſt, as communicated in a letter from that Officer to the Marquis de Caſtries, Secretary of State, and publiſhed iu the Paris Gazette.

Hudſon's Streights, September 6, 1782.

YOU have been informed of my ſailing from Cape Francois on the 31ſt of May laſt, with his Majeſty's ſhip the Sceptre, of 74, and the frigates l'Aſtree and l'Engageante, ununder the reſpective commands of the chevalier de Lungle, and the ſieur de la Jaille, lieutenant in the navy, for an expedition in Hudſon's Bay. I had taken on board at St. Domingo the following land forces----250 men, draſted from the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois, and 40 artilleriſts, together with two eight inch mortars, 300 ſhells and four cannon. The above detachment was under the command of the ſieur de Roſtaing, major of Armagnac. The ſieur le Certain, captain of artillery, in the ſervice of the colonies, had the detail of the ordinance; the ſieur Moneron, captain in the corps of engineers, was to direct the operation of the ſieges, while the ſieur de Manſuy, captain engineer of the colonies, was appointed to take the drafts and charts of the coaſts and bays which we were to viſit.

Nothing happened to me remarkable during my navigation till July 17th, when I diſcovered, about twelve at night, the iſland Reſolution. I had not ſailed 20 leagues up Hudſon's Streights, when I found myſelf every inſtant ſurrounded with new obſtacles of every kind. The ſhips under my command remained entangled for ſeveral days among the ice, ſo far indeed that our ſailors could go on foot from ſhip to ſhip. The frigates ſuffered greatly, and were ſo damaged in their ſterns as to alarm me about their ſafety: the Sceptre was in the moſt imminent danger of loſing her rudder. Every thing was new to us in this navigation, and that very circumſtance occaſioned my neglecting to provide ice-anchors, which would have proved of the utmoſt utility: at laſt, on the 30th of July, I came in ſight of Cape Walſingham, the moſt weſterly part of the Streights. I had hitherto had no other rule to ſteer by than a few points determined geometrically inſerted in the practical navigator, and by the means of which M. de Manſuy and myſelf had ſketched out a chart, which we altered as the hazy weather permitted us to deſcry land. I now thought all difficulties overcome, and was in the utmoſt impatience to reach fort Prince of Wales. This was the place I had ſet down for my firſt attack. I had not an inſtant to loſe, as the rigour of the ſeaſon renders thoſe ſeas impervious to all ſhipping about the beginning of September. But I had to undergo a further trial of patience. As I was ſailing in perfect ſecurity in Hudſon's Bay, I found myſelf, on the 3d of Auguſt, involved in a thick miſt. I was ſoon ſurrounded with pieces of ice, a ſituation which compelled me to lie to. Two hours after the miſt diſappeared, and I perceived the three ſhips entangled in the ice, which extended out of ſight: this gave birth to a well grounded apprehenſion, that I had miſſed the right time for my operations, and I was on the point of ſending back my own ſhip, and one of the frigates, reſolving to winter it there myſelf in the other, with part of the troops under the command of Major de Roſtaing, in hopes of being able, at the beginning of the next ſeaſon, to deſtroy the Engliſh ſettlements: But on the 5th of Auguſt, the ice which ſurrounded my ſhip began to give way, and I reſolved to cut a paſſage through it, by crouding ſail, however dangerous the trial might prove to my little ſquadron. I was ſo lucky as to ſucceed; and on the 8th of Auguſt, at night, could perceive the Engliſh colours flying on fort Prince of Wales. I approached, ſounding all the way, within a league and a half, and dropped anchor with my diviſion in 18 fathoms of water, muddy bottom. An officer was inſtantly diſpatched by me, for the purpoſe of ſounding, who aſſured me it was very practicable for our ſhips to draw very near the fort. I was further informed, that if the enemy ſhould offer to oppoſe any reſiſtance, the Sceptre would be ſufficient to keep them under. Every thing was inſtantly prepared for landing, but the night growing very dark, and the tide being againſt us, it was two o'clock in the morning before the boats were under way. We landed without the leaſt oppoſition, three quarters of a league diſtant from the fort, which is built with free-ſtone, and ſeemed calculated to make an obſtinate reſiſtance. Major de Roſtaing advanced with his detachment within gun-ſhot, and then halted; but perceiving that the enemy made no ſhow of reſiſtance, he ſent them a ſummons to ſurrender. Not the leaſt difficulty was thrown in his way; the gates flew open, and the Governor, with his garriſon, ſurrendered at diſcretion. A prodigious quantity of merchandize of all kinds was found in the fort; the ordinance was in the beſt condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead.

As I had not a moment to loſe for the purpoſe of putting an end to my operations in Hudſon's Bay, I reſolved to commit every thing to the flames, except a few beaver hides, and other furs, which were put on board the Aſtree. I gave up to the ſavages whatever they thought proper to carry away, eſpecially powder and ſhot, thoſe people living entirely on the produce of the chaſe.

On the 11th I ſailed on my way to Fort York, the chief place of the Engliſh ſettlements in the Bay, but here I met with difficulties far greater than thoſe I had encountered ſince my arrival in theſe ſeas. I was well aware that the coaſt was infeſted with rocks and ſhoals: I had no chart, and our priſoners obſtinately refuſed to give me the leaſt information; at laſt, after taking an infinite deal of precaution, and having eſcaped the dangers that ſurrounded us on all ſides, ſailing by ſeven or eight fathoms on a rocky bottom, I reached the entrance of Nelſon's river, where I came to anchor, on the 10th of Auguſt, within five leagues of the ſhore: As good luck would have it, I had ſtrengthened my ſquadron with the addition of 3 boats, taken at the Prince of Wales fort. They proved of the utmoſt ſervice: I had entruſted them to the command of M. du Bordieu, a Swede and an enſign in the navy; Dorie, lieutenant of a frigate; and Carbonneau, a midſhipman. It would have been impoſſible for any body to be of greater ſervice than the three above named officers, ſounding a head, and endeavouring to diſcover Haye's river, on which fort York ſtands, and whoſe near approach I knew to be impracticable for every ſhip of burden.

On the 18th of Auguſt, Meſſieurs du Bordieu and Carbonneau, each in his boat, and the Sieur le Fevre, in that belonging to the Sceptre, took an exact ſurvey of the ſaid river. I waited for them at our moorings, eight leagues at ſea, out of ſight of the land. They had minutely ſet down the ſoundings, and being returned on board, ſerved as guides and pilots. On the 20th of Auguſt, my diviſion dropped anchor on a good ſandy bottom. The next day in the morning, I prepared to land: I thought it adviſeable, having nothing to fear from the enemy on the ſea ſide, to bring up the van. Our great diſtance from ſhore might have ſuggeſted to the enemy the means and reſolution of oppoſing us, which could not ſo well be the caſe at Fort Prince of Wales, by reaſon of the eaſy acceſs my ſhip had to the latter ſettlement. I ordered the chevalier de Lungle to follow me, and gave to the ſieur de la Jaille the command of the diviſion, aſſuring him, that the landing once effected, I ſhould return on board the Sceptre, and leave the chevalier de Lungle to command the boats, which, with their crews, were to remain on ſhore till the ſurrender of the fort.

Haye's iſland, on which ſtands Fort York, is at the mouth of a large river, which it divides into two branches; the one called Haye's, and the other Nelſon's river. I knew that all the enemy's means of defence was along Haye's river: There was, moreover, a ſhip belonging to the Hudſon's Bay company, mounting 26 nine pounders, and anchored in the mouth of the river, which is full of ſand banks.

The currents are very violent, and the ebb and tide ſucceed each other with great rapidity: Our boats might have run and remained on ground within gun ſhot of the fort, and it highly concerned us not to give the enemy ſo favourable an opportunity. I therefore ſteered my courſe for Nelſon's river, knowing full well that our land forces would have above 16 miles to march; but by this means we effectually rendered uſeleſs the batteries erected along Haye's river. On the evening of the 21ſt we arrived with our flotilla of boats at the entrance of Nelſon's river. My boats, including thoſe taken at Fort Wales, were 12 in number, with 250 men; my mortars, cannon, and eight days proviſion. Matters were ſo diſpoſed that we wanted nothing from the ſhips, with which it was not eaſy to ſettle a communication, as they were obliged to ſtand off at a great diſtance. Ordered the boats to drop anchor in three fathoms ſounding, at the mouth of the river, and accompanied by the chevalier de Lungle, Meſſieurs Roſtaing and Moneron, I went before, ſounding all the way up the river, on which I ſuppoſed the enemy might have made ſome preparations to oppoſe our landing. At five o'clock, P. M. we were got near enough to the fort, and the company's ſhip, for the enemy, with their ſpy-glaſſes to be able to diſtinguiſh the colour of our regimentals. A gun, loaded with ſhot, was fired from the ſhip, and anſwered by the fort. This, I ſuppoſed to be a ſignal for the troops to file off towards Nelſon's river. What I had moſt to apprehend was from the ſavages, whom the Engliſh might have induced to take up arms againſt us, by ſupplying them with gunpowder and brandy.

As I proceeded in my ſoundings for the ſpace of three miles, I found that Nelſon's river could not be entered: The ſmalleſt boats could not approach it nearer than 100 fathoms diſtance, the remaining ſpace being ſoft and muddy: We therefore determined to remain at anchor all night, and wait till the next morning; but the tide ebbing much lower than I had at firſt imagined, my boats anchored in two fathoms and an half, and were left aground by three o'clock in the morning. The chevalier de Lungle propoſed to Major Roſtaing, to walk over the mud, and thus get on ſhore. This was agreed to; all our men with their firelocks ſhouldered, waded for a quarter of a mile through the mud knee deep, and we at laſt reached a meadow, or rather marſh, diſtant half a league from the woods. The troops then formed themſelves into battle array, and marched about three miles in their way to the woods, where we were in hopes to find a dry path that would lead us to the fort. A priſoner to whom we had been very liberal, had offered to be our guide; he pointed out to us a road, which, upon being reconnoitered by Major Roſtaing, was judged impracticable; yet we have ſince been informed, that it was the beſt in the Iſland. We ſpent the whole day in a fruitleſs ſearch for roads that were not to be met with. I reſolved at laſt to cut out one through the woods and bogs, which I attempted to effect by means of the compaſs: Meſſrs. Moneron and de Manſuy took upon them that very fatiguing taſk. We pitched our tents by the ſkirts of the wood, and at night notice was given, that there was a moraſs to go over, up to the knees in mud.

During the night the wind blew ſo hard a gale, that I was in the greateſt anxiety about my ſhips which were at anchor cloſe to the coaſt, in a place where the ſea is uncommonly boiſterous, and where the bottom, though muddy on the ſurface, is full of little rocks, ſo ſharp as to cut the cables aſunder. I directly reſolved to endeavour all I could to join my diviſion. The landing being effected, I thought myſelf no longer juſtified in continuing on ſhore, eſpecially when the ſhips were in the greateſt danger. I ordered the chevalier de Lungle to take the command of the boats, and haſtened to the ſea ſhore; but the ſtorm continuing ſtill to rage, I could not get on board. I improved, next day, the opportunity of a ſhort interval, and reached the ſhips one hour before another gale ſprang up. The ſieur Carbonneau, who had ſet out with me, had his boat wrecked, but was ſo lucky as to eſcape with his crew. They returned on board three days after, having, during that time, ſubſiſted on roots and wild fruit. The Engageante loſt two anchors in the ſecond ſquall, as did alſo the Aſtree. If the ſtorm had laſted a few hours longer, the latter muſt have been loſt, with its crew, conſiſting of 300 men.

The wind having abated on the 26th, I was informed that our land forces had arrived before the fort on the morning of the 24th, and that, on the firſt ſummons ſent in by major Roſtaing, the gates were opened, not however before a capitulation had been aſked, and granted. I ſent word to the major to deſtroy every thing by fire, and inſtantly re-embark: This he did with all poſſible diſpatch,

However, once more I ſaw my plan overturned by a freſh hurricane, in which the Engageante was again in the utmoſt danger; her third anchor broke; as did alſo the bar of the rudder, beſides her pinnace being loſt: At laſt the fine weather returned, and I had the ſatisfaction, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, to ſee Fort York on fire, and Major Roſtaing, with all his men, making towards us in a large veſſel belonging to the Hudſon's Bay Company, and taken by me in the river. At night he came to an anchor, about a league diſtant from the Sceptre, on board of which I received him next morning. I weighed anchor without loſs of time, having on board the three Governors of the Forts Prince of Wales, York and Severn: The latter is a ſmall ſettlement within York diſtrict. I did not think it worth while to deſtroy it, being of no kind of importance, but eſpecially becauſe my ſhips having loſt both their boats and anchors, and above 300 of our people being ill, we could do nothing better than leave thoſe ſeas, which from Auguſt 25th, are more tempeſtuous than the Engliſh channel in January.

I compute the loſs of the Hudſon's Bay company, upon an average, at ten or twelve millions of livres. I took care, when Fort York was ordered to be burnt, to ſpare a conſiderable magazine, ſituate beyond the reach of the flames, where I cauſed to be depoſited, proviſions, gunpowder, lead, firelocks, and a certain quantity of European goods, the propereſt for exchange among the ſavages, that ſeveral Engliſh inhabitants, who I know have fled to different parts, may, on their return, find in that magazine, the means of procuring ſubſiſtance, till the Court of London ſhall be informed of their ſituation. I am well aſſured, this part of my conduct will meet with his Majeſty's approbation; and that by making ſuch proviſion for thoſe unfortunates, I have only anticipated the King's benevolent intentions.

BALTIMORE, *January* 21.

The ſchooner Antelope, Capt. Garſton, of this port, on her way down the Bay, captured, on Sunday laſt, off the mouth of Rappahannock, the privateer ſchooner Active, from New-York, and retook a ſchooner belonging to Virginia.

Copy of a Journal of a Spaniſh Officer in the combined Fleet, from the 13th to the 20th of October inclusive, received by one of our Virginia Correſpondents from Cadiz, in the Ship Nancy, arrived at Peterſburg.

On board the San Rafael, commanded by Don Buena Ventura Moreno, Rear-Admiral, 13th October, 1782.

THE Britiſh fleet having fallen into the Mediterranean, in the night of the 11th, Don Louis de Cordova, this morning, made ſignal for the combined fleet to get under way; wind at W. N. W. The Triomphante, of 80 guns, being greatly to leeward, fell under the fire of Gibraltar, but received no conſiderable damage. At 12 o'clock, having doubled Europa Point, we diſcovered the Britiſh ſquadron ſtanding to the eaſtward; and the Admiral immediately made ſignal for a general chaſe.

14th. At day-break the Britiſh fleet appeared to the ſouthward; and ſix leagues off Marvella, we took a tranſport, with three officers and 23 ſoldiers of the 25th and 59th regiments. We purſued the enemy all day, who, in the evening, could only be ſeen from our main-top-gallant-maſt head, being to the ſouthward, under eaſy ſail.

15th. Wind at E.---Britiſh fleet to windward; at two o'clock, P. M. loſt ſight of them---ſtood over to the coaſt of Africa.

16th. Briſk gale from S. E. and by E. high ſea---no ſight of the enemy---combined fleet beat to windward.

17th and 18th. Wind at E.---vanguard of the combined fleet out of ſight---rejoined them at two o'clock, A. M.----18th, no ſight of the enemy.

19th. Wind at E.---At day-break the Britiſh fleet appeared off Punta de la Mina, on the coaſt of Africa----the combined fleet immediately gave chaſe, to prevent them from anchoring in Gibraltar-Bay, where they had already ſaved the convoy. At half after eight, having doubled Punta de la Mina, the Britiſh Admiral fired a ſhot to windward, and hoiſted the ſignal for forming the line of battle; the vanguard of the combined fleet being within a league and an half of his rear. At nine the Britiſh van having paſſed Europa Point, the whole fleet ſtood into the Streights. At three, P. M. being then off Tariffa, we could only diſtinguiſh them from our main-top-gallant-maſt head, bearing W. N. W. We continued chaſe all night under top gallant ſails.

20th. Wind at N. E.---At day-break the Britiſh fleet appeared four leagues ahead under eaſy ſail---the combined fleet gave chaſe till one o'clock, P. M. being from 12 to 13 leagues weſtward of Cape Spartel, when the Britiſh formed the line of battle, and brought to, to leeward. Cordova immediately made ſignal to form the line without regard to diviſions, four miles to windward of the enemy. At three o'clock the Admiral fired a ſhot to leeward, and hoiſted his flag, which was immediately anſwered by the Britiſh. At half after three a cutter hailed us (the St. Rafael) and ordered us to take our ſtation ahead of the Admiral, and the Bretagne to fall under his ſtern. About five the Count de Guichen, with four ſhips, attempted to double the rear of the Britiſh, but ineffectually, as, perceiving the manœuvre, they crouded ſail and bore off. At half after five the vanguard of the combined fleet began the fire, which was warmly returned from the Britiſh van and centre. At half after ſix the Admiral ordered the St. Rafael, Majeſteux, Bretagne and Indien, to bear down upon the Britiſh line, and endeavour to cut off three 90 gun ſhips and a 74 of their rear. They received us with a ſevere and well directed fire, which we returned with equal vivacity; till finding the operation impracticable, by their immediately cloſing up to their centre, we returned to our ſtations in the line. About eight the fire became general from the Britiſh againſt our van and centre, as twelve ſhips of our rear, amongſt which was the Terrible of 110 guns, the French Admiral, and ſeveral other firſt rates, could never be brought to action.---The enemy's fleet conſiſted of 34 ſail of the line, amongſt which were the Victory and Britannia, of 110 guns, ſix of 90, and four of 80. At eleven the fire ceaſed, as the Britiſh bore away before the wind with every ſail they could carry. We gave chaſe the remainder of the night, and in the morning perceived them near four leagues to leeward; at eleven, A. M. they were entirely out of ſight.---Three of their ſhips appeared greatly damaged; and we ſuffered ſeverely enough, having but 32 ſhips in action againſt 34 of theirs, much ſuperior in weight of metal. We loſt upwards of 300 men killed and wounded, and from 15 to 20 officers, eight of our ſhips were abſolutely diſabled in their maſts and rigging.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 17.

The public are cautioned to beware of *Counterfeit French Guineas*, ſome of which have been brought from Long-Iſland and paſſed here; they are much larger and lighter than the true Guineas, and by ſcratching them may be ſeen to be baſe metal very ſlightly waſhed over.

ON the night after the 8th inſtant, between midnight and 4 o'clock, Mr. Giles Sill and his wife awaked from ſleep, found their houſe in flames, the fire having got to ſuch a head that it was with the greateſt difficulty and danger they ſaved their ſmall children from being ſuffocated in the flames; one of his ſmall children and two young men and a girl, leaped from a chamber window about two minutes before the roof fell in; but a brother of Mr. Sill's not finding the window, was conſumed nearly to aſhes, and an apprentice lad periſhed in the ſame way, his head and limbs were conſumed, his body found in the coals, his back and vitals remaining whole; a girl who lodged in a lower room was alſo found about half conſumed. Had the family tarried but two minutes longer in the houſe, ten other perſons muſt have periſhed in the flames; but they eſcaped with nothing but their ſhirts on, to ſcreen them from a moſt ſevere cold ſnow ſtorm and travelled a quarter of a mile to a hoſpitable neighbour, who gave them all the relief in his power. The unhappy ſufferers are perſons of the greateſt integrity and honeſty; and by their more than common induſtry and prudence, had obtained a conſiderable intereſt; Mr. Sill being a mechanic, his intereſt was chiefly in his houſe and ſhop, both which, with their contents were conſumed. Providence hereby ſpeaks loudly to all, and ſhews us the uncertainty of life as well as the uncertain nature of worldly intereſt.

NEW-YORK. *January* 22.

Yeſterday the following account was brought to town, that on the ſeventh inſtant, his Majeſty's ſhips Amphion, of 32 guns, Capt. Bazely, and the Cyclops, of 28 guns, Capt. Chriſtian, fell in with a fleet of French and American ſhips and other veſſels, took five ſail, and a French corvette, or ſloop of war; the prizes are come through the ſound, and were on Monday night at White-Stone. Theſe active ſons of thundering Jove, on the 27th of December, deſtroyed a cutter, and on the 29th, annihilated a large ſhip near Cape Charles. We are alſo informed, that the Sibyl French frigate, commanded by Captain Kargoria, was ſeen in action with a Britiſh frigate, and during the engagement, a large ſhip of war, ſuppoſed of two decks, hove in ſight, rapidly ſtood for the contending champions, by way of deciſive eclairciſſement. There are from 250 to 270 French ſeamen made priſoners by the above frigates in this their fortunate cruize. It is ſuppoſed the Count de Rochambeau, late Commander in Chief of the French troops in America, embarked for Europe on board the Sibyl; and it is conjectured that the above mentioned ſhip bearing up for the engaged frigates, was the Endymion, of 44 guns, Capt. Smith, commander, who was bound for the Weſt-Indies, after touching at St. Auguſtine.

PHILADELPHIA. *January* 29.

Since our laſt advices have been received from Baltimore, which mention, that a veſſel is arrived there, after a paſſage of eleven days from St. Thomas's. A gentleman in that iſland writes his friend in Baltimore, that London papers of a very late date had been received there, from one of which he copied a letter, dated November 29, from Mr. Secretary Townſhend to the Directors of the bank of England, informing them that the Parliament was further prorogued till the 4th of December; that he was directed to inform them, the negociations were ſtill going on at Paris, but not in ſuch a ſtate that any thing deciſive could be ſaid on the matter; but that at the meeting of Parliament his Majeſty would lay before that body the proceedings of the negociators, and finally decide, as to peace or war.

This information was given to prevent any loſs the public credit might ſuſtain.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time ago, A ſtray pied BULL. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 23, 1783. † JONATHAN BROWN.

To the RULERS.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the hiſtories of enſlaved nations, we find it cuſtomary for princes and their inferior tyrants to employ ſpies, to keep a ſharp look out for plunder among their ſubjects: With more propriety may good rulers employ watchmen to inſpect the conduct of thoſe who execute the laws; and whatever diſcoveries are made of mal-adminiſtration, it is enacted by the moſt excellent majeſty of the people, that the ſame be printed for public conſideration, therefore ought never to be kept ſecret; and they who commit and conceal capital crimes ought never to be forgiven, until they are dragged forth and puniſhed in the preſence of the people.

Nothing upon earth is of a more univerſal nature than government, and every private man has a concern in it, becauſe his virtue, his property, and the ſecurity of his perſon is nearly and immediately concerned, and where all theſe are beſt preſerved and advanced, the government is beſt adminiſtered, and where they are not, the government is weak, wicked, and unfortunate, and ſo are the people; there being always and every where a certain ſimilarity and ſympathy between the nature of the government, and the nature of the people: Publick rulers are the patterns of private men, and the virtues and vices of the Governors ſoon become the virtues and vices of the governed. Ill governments ſubſiſting by vice and violence, are jealous of private virtue, and enemies to private property; hence it is, that to drain, plunder, worry and debauch the people, are the ſteady maxims of their politicks; in ſuch a wretched ſituation, the people, before they are ſafe, muſt be poor and vicious. The doctrine of taxing the people to the extent of what they can bear, with the idea of its advantage, in order to create induſtry and acquire fortunes, may become a very ſerious paradox in politicks, but, Sirs, there will be but little induſtry where property is precarious, ſmall honeſty where virtue is dangerous.

There is not a nation upon earth who have had men in power without controul, but they have found them inſtruments of deſtruction, plague and torment. In truth, where they are moſt limited, it is as much as the people can do to reſtrain them to their truſt, and to keep them from violence; men will never think they have enough, whilſt they can take more, nor will they be content with part, when they can ſeize the whole: This evil has its root in human nature; how cautiouſly then, and how partially men in power ought to be truſted, and what effectual reſtraints ought they to be under in the execution of the laws, eſpecially thoſe laws which lay hold on the property of the ſubjects; the neglect of ſuch reſtraints betrays the people to the boundleſs avarice of unprincipled men, and expoſes them to their unrelenting tyranny.

From the above conſiderations, and upon peruſing the tax laws of Pennſylvania, I beg leave to offer the following queries:

1ſt. Have not the county Commiſſioners power to lay what ſum they pleaſe upon the townſhips, above what the law demands in the quota of the county?

2d. Have they, in any inſtance, near doubled the ſum demanded by law?

3d. What becomes of the enormous ſurplus in that caſe?

4th. Have they not power to appoint Collectors, that will plunder, ſport, and game away the property of the people, and thereby in a great meaſure diſable them for the future to contribute towards the ſupport of government?

5th. May not the Commiſſioners direct their Collectors to deliver the money to them, and they to pay the neat ſum demanded by law to the county Treaſurer?

6th. Are the quotas of the townſhips returned to the Houſe of Aſſembly, the ſame as thoſe raiſed from the people?

7th. Have not the Commiſſioners power to draw pay every day they attend for every duplicate not wholly paid?

8th. Are not ſuch unlimited powers dangerous to the liberties of the people, eſpecially when they have no appeal from the Board of Commiſſioners?

9th. If the county Commiſſioners were directed by law to publiſh the quotas of each townſhip annexed to their warrants, whereby they may be compared with the quota of the county, would it not tend to prevent evil, and do honor to the Legiſlature?

Pleaſe to anſwer the above queries, and ſatisfy your makers.

POPLAR GROVE, JAN. 8, 1783. THE PLEBEANS.

ERASMUS KELLY,

In Moravian-Alley, has for SALE,

A NUMBER of BOOKS, ſuitable for Schools; among which are, Lilly's and Clarke's Grammars; Ruddiman's Rudiments; Sententiæ Pueriles; Introduction to making Latin, Corderius, Florus, Juſtin and Suetonius, by Clarke; Virgil in Uſum Delphini; Longinus, by Smith; Bailey's Exerciſes; with all Sorts of Engliſh Books uſed in Schools.

ALSO,

Greek Teſtament,
Latin Bible, folio,
----- Teſtament,
Dawſon's Lexicon N. Teſt.
Hederic's Lexicon,
Clavis Homerica,
Clavis Virgiliana,
Gradus ad Parnaſſum,
Ruddiman's large Grammar,
Horace,
Juvenal,
Ovid's Metam.
Terence,
Juſtin,
C. Nepos,
} In uſum delph.
And other good Editions of Latin Claſſics,
Prideaux's Connections,
And many others, in almoſt every Branch of Learning, &c.

Martin's Dictionary,
-------'s Philoſophy,
Spectator,
Watts's Lyric Poems,
------'s Logic and Supplement,
------'s Aſtronomy, &c.
Addiſon on Medals,
-------- on Italy,
Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Time,
-------'s Travels,
Shaw's Juſtice,
Dunciad,
Trapp's Virgil,
Dryden's Fables,
Gay's Fables,
Pilpay's Fables,

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, very pleaſantly ſituated, in Northampton, Bucks county, containing 185 acres of good land (old meaſure) and an excellent ſtand for any public buſineſs, with a compleat ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a ſtone kitchen adjoining, an extraordinary barn and ſtables, a never failing well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, near the door, two bearing orchards, a variety of plumb, peach and cherry trees, a quantity of good meadow, and wood ſufficient for the place. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid plantation may know the terms, by applying to JACOB BENNET, on the premiſes. ‡ December 21, 1782.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1782.

THE partnerſhip of George Meade, and Company, having expired the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for payment, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the late Company; and all thoſe indebted to them are likewiſe requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE has removed his compting-houſe to his dwelling-houſe, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Walnut and Third-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, Havanna Sugars in boxes, Weſt-India Rum by the hogſhead, a good aſſortment of Dry Goods by the bale or ſmaller quantity, Beef and Pork by the barrel.

EPSOM SALTS,

Of an excellent Quality, to be Sold, by the Barrel, by

JOHN KAIGHN,

In Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD, or LETT,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on Second-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, the houſe is of brick, three ſtories high, and ſeventeen and half feet front, two rooms on a floor, with a brick kitchen, two ſtories high, connected by a piazza, the whole having been newly repaired and painted. The lot is 200 feet deep, under good fence; there is before the door a pump of choice water. The ſituation is airy and pleaſant, and might ſuit a Captain of a veſſel, or gentleman who would chooſe to live retired. It is ſubject to a ground-rent of only Thirty three ſhillings currency per annum, and may be entered immediately. For terms enquire as above, †

The 24th day of 12th Month, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred Acres of LAND, with Improvements, half the tract cleared, good upland and meadow, the remainder well timbered; on ſaid premiſes are a griſt and merchant mill, on a good conſtant ſtream of water, well ſituated for buſineſs, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 26th of February next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres and allowance, on which is a good ſquare log houſe, that has four ſtone fire-places and five rooms on the firſt floor, with a good cellar, a ſtone ſpring-houſe on a choice ſpring of water near the dwelling-houſe, a large barn, ſtone ſmoke-houſe, a large orchard of apple, peach, cherry and quince trees, about ten acres of meadow chiefly watered, and more may be made, about 90 acres of upland cleared, the remainder woodland well timbered, the corn-land chiefly in good heart to bring grain, being lately cleared and well dunged; the great road from Lancaſter to Wilmington runs thro' it, and another leading to Philadelphia runs along the north line; it is very convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, ſuch as Preſbyterians, Quakers, Church and Maſs, likewiſe to ſeveral merchant mills, about 15 miles from Philadelphia and 17 from Newport. An indiſputable title will be made for the ſame, and poſſeſſion given the tenth of April next; time will be given for two thirds of the purchaſe-money, clear of intereſt. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by

¶ ALEXANDER LEWIS.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A FULLING & OIL-MILL,

SITUATE in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, about fourteen miles and an half from the city, with 16 acres of LAND, on which are erected, a large ſtone mill-houſe, with two water wheels, a very conſtant ſtream of water, a good ſituation for cuſtom for the fulling buſineſs and flax-ſeed, alſo a ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtable, four acres of excellent watered meadow, and as much more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence. The mills in good order for carrying on the fulling and oil-making. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Jan. 27, 1783. † MICHAEL CONRAD.

January 21, 1783.

TO BE SOLD.

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, KITCHEN and lot of GROUND, adjoining to Mr. JOSEPH HUDDELL, on Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, it is very convenient for public buſineſs or trading by water. The lot extends into the river, and is capable of great improvements. If it is not ſold before March, it will then be lett; any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, merchant, in Front-ſtreet. †

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

ABOUT fifteen acres of land, in Blockley townſhip, about four miles from the city of Philadelphia, joining on land belonging to John Penn, Eſq; and the road commonly called the Schuylkill road, leading to the ſaid city; the ſituation is high and healthy, and affords a long and agreeable view of the river Schuylkill, both up and down. It is part of a tract of about 80 acres, and it is propoſed to lett the remaining 65 acres or thereabouts, with a dwelling-houſe and barn. To be entered upon punctually on the firſt day of the 4th month next.

27th 1ſt Month, 1783. MARGERY WARNER.

N. B. The above 15 acres has a good orchard, and ſeveral ſtone quarries adjoining the river Schuylkill. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, in the borough of Wilmington, being a corner of High and Market-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite the Upper Market, fronting on High-ſtreet 23 feet, and 69 on Market-ſtreet; whereon are a large commodious brick houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſmall two ſtory brick tenement, and a frame ditto adjoining. Will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may ſuit the purchaſers.

Alſo a corner LOT, fronting on High and King-ſtreets, 97 feet on High-ſtreet, and 62 feet on King-ſtreet; to be diſpoſed of altogether, or divided into lots. Enquire of *Jonathan Dawes*, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or of *Rumford* and *Abijah Dawes*, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

Springfield townſhip, January 24, 1783.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I JOHN SMITH, of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, did, on or about the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1782, make and execute to a certain CHRISTIAN WIEGNER, of the ſame townſhip, a certain Bond, conditioned for the payment of *Forty Three Pounds*; and whereas in or about the month of June, in the ſame year, I did alſo make and execute to a certain JOSEPH SAVITZ, or SAVIGE, three ſeveral Bonds, dated either in the ſaid month of May or June, one whereof is conditioned for the payment of *Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds*, and each of the ſaid other two Bonds conditioned for the payment of *Fifty Pounds*; all of which ſaid Bonds or obligations were fraudulently and deceitfully obtained from me, without any conſideration: I do therefore hereby caution and forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of all or any of the ſaid Bonds or Obligations, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof.

¶ JOHN SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th of March next,

THE Corner Stone HOUSE, oppoſite Mrs. Withey's Tavern, in Cheſter, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging. For Terms, enquire of Mr. JOHN HOGAN, next door to Mrs. Withey's, in Cheſter. ¶ Jan. 24, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 80 acres of good freſh land, about 50 acres cleared, and the remainder well timbered, about four acres of meadow cleared, and conveniency of making as much more; there are on ſaid plantation, a good log dwelling-houſe and ſtable, a young bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſaw-mill, built on Cheſter creek, the ſaid creek running through the land a conſiderable diſtance, which affords a very fine ſeat for a griſt-mill, it being in a very fine neighbourhood for wheat and timber. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Jan. 25, 1783. ‡ ROBERT YEARSLEY.

PURSUANT to an Order, iſſued out of the Orphans Court, for the county of Cheſter, will be SOLD at Public Vendue, By William Todd and Mary his wife, Adminiſtrat. of the Eſtate of JOHN MEREDITH, late of the townſhip of Weſt-Whiteland, deceaſed, on the premiſes, on FRIDAY, the 21ſt day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PIECE or TRACT of LAND, with a Tenement thereon erected, containing 45 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Whiteland aforeſaid, Cheſter county, in the State of Pennſylvania, bounded on the north by Lancaſter road, on the weſt by land of Samuel Lewis, on the eaſt by land of John Jacobs, and on the ſouth by other land of the ſaid John Meredith, deceaſed, late the property of the ſaid deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

Jan. 22, 1783. † WILLIAM TODD, Adminiſtrator,
MARY TODD, Adminiſtratrix.

Philadelphia county, Jan. 22, 1783.

LAND TO BE LETT.

THE Subſcriber has to lett 4500 acres of land, ſituate in Waſhington county, in the State of Maryland, all adjoining and laying contiguous to Hager's-town (the county town) and being that body of land on which the ſame ſtands; the land is of an excellent quality, the part of the country agreeable, and the advantages of being ſo near a thriving and well inhabited town are conſiderable; a great part of the land is yet to be cleared, and the whole will be divided into convenient plantations. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Upper Salford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, before the 15th day of February, or afterwards at Hager's-town till the 15th of March next. DANIEL HIESTER, jun.

N. B. Said Hieſter will alſo lett the plantation on which he now lives; the houſe is a large brick building, and one of the beſt houſes in that part of the country, and the place is otherwiſe in good order, and may be entered on the firſt of April next.

ALL perſons that are in any wiſe indebted to the eſtate of JONATHAN HAGER, Eſq; late of Waſhington county, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at Hager's-town from the 20th of February to the 15th of March next; ſuch as do not comply after ſo long an indulgence, as ſince the deceaſe of Mr. Hager, muſt expect to be dealt with as the law directs; ſuch of them, however, as live in the weſtern counties in this, and at a great diſtance from ſaid town, may make payment to Thomas Smith, Eſq; of Carliſle, at their reſpective ſpring Courts, who will be authoriſed to receive debts and give diſcharges.

DANIEL HIESTER, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable GRIST and SAW-MILL, with 280 acres of good land, adjoining the river Potowmack, in Waſhington county, State of Maryland, 40 acres is bottom land, equal to any in the State; the mill-houſe is very large and convenient, and the ſtream of water is a never failing one; the beſt of pine timber may be had down the river, and the ſtuff when ſawed may be ſold to great advantage; the mill is but 13 miles from Hager's-town, about 60 acres are clear, with good buildings, beſides the mill. For terms apply to DANIEL HIESTER, the younger, in the county of Philadelphia, or to MARTIN CARSNER, about ſix miles from the premiſes. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

On eaſy Terms of payment,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 340 acres; it is about one mile from a good griſt and ſaw-mill: There are on the ſaid tract 50 or 60 acres of meadow land, a part cleared, with a quantity of plough land cleared, and a good bearing orchard. It may be very conveniently divided into two places, as there are timber, meadow-ground and water, ſufficient to accommodate both. There are buildings which ſerve for two tenements already. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, or to JESSE YARNALL, living on the premiſes. ¶ WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1783.

JAMES NEWPORT,

DISTILLER,

At his STORE *in Front-ſtreet above Arch-ſtreet, the third door above the Bank Meeting,*

Has, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on very reaſonable terms,

WINES,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country Ditto,
Brandy,
Gin equal to any imported,
Peach, Apple Rye & Spirits,
Anniſeed Waters,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
Pepper Mint ditto,
Allſours,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing the proof of Rum, or any other Spirits; and is alſo fit for medicinal uſes. He has fine flavoured Rum colouring.

N. B. He makes good allowance to country dealers and town ſtore-keepers, who may always depend upon the goodneſs of his diſtilled liquors. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, A certain THOMAS HINSON, late of Cheſter, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has fair brown hair tied behind, and is remarkable for his long noſe; he is ſuppoſed to be gone for New-York. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Hinſon, and delivers him to any lawful officer in this State, to be dealt with according to law, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HOGAN.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1783. ‡

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Elfrith's-alley, on the first instant, an apprentice Lad, named WILLIAM HENSLEY, a comb-maker by trade, he is about 18 years and an half old, middling tall for his age, black strait hair, fair complexion and thin visage; had on, when he went away, a purple sailor's jacket, black breeches, and brown yarn stockings, a good shirt, and a hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Jan. 15, 1783. ¶ JACOB BINDER.

N. B. He returned home since the above date, but went off again, and took with him a red sailor's jacket, and a pair of blue trowsers. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

THESE are to acquaint you my brethren and sisters, viz. John Flenney, John Henry Flenney, Elizabeth Miller, Catherine Flenney and Mary Flenney, that I am in health, and live in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, with William Hallowell, jun. It would be a pleasure to me to hear from, and more to see you, and that you were as I have expressed I am, it being now upwards of nine years since I have seen either of you. If this should come to your view, please to send an account of your present situation by writing, or otherwise. Please to direct to William Whitebread, living in Second-street, in Philadelphia, a little above the Market-place, to the care of the above named William Hallowell, for John Jacob Flenney. I remain your loving brother,

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ JOHN JACOB FLENNEY.

Just imported in the Ships CONGRESS and INTREPID, from FRANCE, and to be sold by

PETER WIKOFF,

At his house in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite to Elfreth's Alley,

An assortment of European Goods,

Suitable for the Season, among which are,

SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, swanskins, coatings, ratteens, friezes, camblets, sergeminorques, bed-ticking, Britannia and other low priced linens, bohea tea, wool cards, nankeens, ravens duck, oznabrigs, bordered handkerchiefs, needles, &c. &c.

N. B. The late partnership of PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF, by mutual consent expired last month, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive and settle the same.

Jan. 14, 1783. T.b.c. 6w. PETER WIKOFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Christmas eve, from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, New-Castle county, and Delaware State, A Negroe Man, named CHARLES, formerly LONDON, a spare genteel fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a high nose and forehead, very well made, is talkative and bold in appearance, fond of strong liquor, has a small scar over one of his eyes. He had and took with him, two white linen shirts, one ruffled, the other plain, one old tow linen ditto, one pair of old leather breeches, one pair fine white worsted stockings, and one pair dark yarn ditto, a pair of good boots, new shoes, a new fine hat, an old round ditto, a scarlet coat and waistcoat, an old blue cloth great coat with a white velveret cape, an old brown round made jacket with wooden buttons, and lined with tow linen; also a brass barrel'd pistol, has been broke at the butt and mended.

At the same time a Negroe Man, named SAM, belonging to Mr. Gunning Bedford, run off with the above described Negroe, who were both seen in the city of Philadelphia. Sam has since been taken up on board of a brig in the city, and was just going to sea, and it is supposed that Charles will endeavour to make his escape the same way. Sam informed he had obtained a pass from a free Negroe in this town, by the name of Pott, under which pass and name he now passes. All Captains of vessels are forewarned taking the aforesaid Negroe off. Whoever apprehends and secures the above Negroe, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by the subscriber,

Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ DANIEL I. ADAMS.

WILLIAM SMITH,

In Second-street, the third door above the Church, has now by Wholesale and Retail,

A QUANTITY of double flint pint, gill, and half gill Tumblers, together with a handsome assortment of China and Queens ware, japaned and pewter ware; an assortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery ware; a quantity of Ivory combs, coffee mills, shoes, and a few boxes of window glass. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a NEGROE GIRL, 13 years of age, who is to serve till she is 18, when she becomes free. She has had the small-pox, and is very healthy and strong. It will be most agreeable to dispose of her in a Quaker family, as she has always lived in one of that profession. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

State of New-Jersey, Cumberland, *ss.*

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court will be held agreeably to the 14th section of an Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction, at the house of Daniel Bowen, in Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on the 12th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Zachariah Smith Allen (who as well, &c.) against a certain Schooner rigged B O A T, name unknown, burthen about 14 tons, brought from near Bombay-Hook, in the Delaware river; no load in her, and seized in Jacob creek, in said county of Cumberland; together with her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of said vessel, or any person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why said vessel and apparel aforesaid should not be condemned to the captors.

By Order of Benjamin Holms, one of the Judges of Inferior Court of Common pleas for said county.

¶ ZACHARIAH SMITH ALLEN.

Philadelphia, January 18, 1783.

Pursuant to the order of an Orphans Court, will be sold, at public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock, on the premises,

A THREE story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, containing in breadth on Front-street, 17 feet, and in depth 65 feet, situate on the west side of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties, nearly opposite the sign of Noah's Ark, now in the tenure of Henry Apeal; subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings and Six-pence per annum; bounding on the north by a lot belonging to Benjamin Jones, and on the south by a lot of Abraham Marpole's; late the property of Thomas Miller, deceased. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator. ¶

By order of an Orphans court, held at Philadelphia, the 13th of December last, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John Jarret, deceased, on Monday the 17th of February, 1783, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 220 acres of land, 100 acres thereof is cleared, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of excellent woodland, 6 acres of orchard of the best kind of apple trees, whereon is erected a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a large stone barn and stable, a well at the door and spring-house, with a never failing spring, a lime-kiln and other conveniencies; late the property of JOHN JARRET, deceased. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the place by applying to DOROTHEA JARRET, living on the premises; an indisputable title and attendance will be given by DOROTHEA JARRET, FREDERICK SMITH, } Administrat.

¶ 4 w.

ALL persons that stand indebted to ROBERT WAY, late of the township of Kennett, and county of Chester, deceased, or to the Administrators for goods bought at the deceased's Vendue, are desired to discharge the same on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, are desired to send them properly proved, in order for settlement, to

HANNAH WAY, ROBERT COOPER, } Administrat.

Dec. 30, 1782.

N. B. A young woman, named TAMER WAY, daughter to said Robert Way, about 20 years of age, left the parts about the 1st day of July last, and has not been heard of since. She was at times lunatick. Any person or persons knowing of her, are desired to give information to Robert Lewis, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Chester county, near Kennett-Square, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

¶ ROBERT COOPER.

For SALE, by the Subscriber,

Living on the premises, and may be entered on the first day of the Fourth Month next,

A CONVENIENT SETTLEMENT, in the Manor of Moreland, county of Philadelphia, containing 72 acres, adjoining lands of Moses Vancourt, Samuel Boutcher, and the Southampton road, near 14 miles from the city; on which there are erected, two dwelling-houses, one built with stone, two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor besides a kitchen, and three above, well finished, a pump by the door, a stone milk-house, watered by said pump, a barn, 40 feet by 24, one half built with stone, a waggon-house, smith's shop of stone, and log coal-house; the other dwelling-house built with sawed logs, weather boarded with cedar, two rooms on the floor, a bearing orchard of about 200 apple trees, 15 acres of good watered meadow, and about 12 acres of woodland; the ploughland well manured with lime; the whole in good repair.

First Month, 18th Day, 1783. ISAAC CADWALADER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock said day, at the old Coffee-house, A certain messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Pewter-Platter-alley, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, being about 20 feet front on said alley, and 40 feet deep, more or less, bounded by lots of Robert Grace and Thomas Shute; subject-------, and late the estate of Samuel Minshall, deceased.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on Monday the third of February next, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, A certain messuage and about one half acre of land, situate in Smithfield townshiip, about ---- miles from Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Samuel Allen and James Vansant; said to be a good stand for a shopkeeper or tradesman; late the property of John Lewis, and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Maxatawney township, Berks county, Jan. 16, 1783.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, have some time last fall purchased a tract of land, lying in Windsor township, in said county, of one George Alspach, and having paid said Alspach part of the purchase money, and gave bonds from my hand for the remainder, and since having found that the said Alspach, together with the rest of his brothers and sisters, who released their rights, had no good right to 100 acres of said tract which I bought of him the said George Alspach and his brothers and sisters; these are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the said Alspach and the other heirs deliver me a good title for the hundred acres, or otherwise compelled to by a regular course of law, as the said hundred acres have since I made the purchase been taken possession of by another man. ¶ GEORGE CHRISTMAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Also, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes;
And a Variety of other GOODS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to SALE, by way of Public Vendue, at the house of JOHN DOWDNEY, in the borough of Bristol, on the fourteenth day of the second month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, consisting of 160 acres, 8 of which are good meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made, a good proportion of Woodland, an Orchard, Dwelling-house, Barn, and other improvements in good order; the whole being situate within one mile of the borough of Bristol aforesaid, lying on the road leading from said borough to New-town, being the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, jun. late of Bristol township, deceased. For further information respecting the premises, please to apply to RICHARD HARTSHORN, PURSON MITCHELL, } Administrators.

N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o' clock, and if the plantation is not sold by three, it will then be offered to sale in lots, from 5 to 10 acres each; a plan of which, with the terms of sale, may be seen at or before the time, by applying as above.

West Bradford, Chester county, Jan. 20, 1783.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 28th of December last, a dark brown HORSE, 15 and an half hands high, 5 years old, trots and canters well, shod all round, branded with P under his mane. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by

¶ THOMAS CARPENTER.

Just published at BELL's *Book-Store in Third-street,* Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

THE

MAN OF THE WORLD,

EXHIBITED

In the History of Sir THOMAS SINDALL, Miss HARRIET ANNESLY, and other eminent Personages, whose Adventures, abound with Instruction and Entertainment.

Also lately published at said Book-Store.

1. The MAN OF FEELING, exhibited in the History of Mr. Harley, Miss Walton, and Edwards the Volunteer Soldier.---to which is added the SENTIMENTAL SAILOR.---*Price One Dollar.*

2. Lord Lyttelton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on several occasions.---*Price One Dollar.*

3. The new, elegant, entertaining, and wonderful HISTORY OF EMMA CORBETT, exhibiting HENRY and EMMA, the faithful modern Lovers, as delineated by themselves, in their original letters.

In this work the very great vicissitudes of human life, and the miseries of civil war, are feelingly depicted; founded upon incidents which occurred at and near Philadelphia, in the Royal Winter of 1777, when the British Gentry imagined they had taken an eternal lease of the great Congressional city. Compleat in three Volumes, at *Half a Dollar* each Volume.

N. B. At said Bell's Book-Store may also be had, every curiosity that is *come-at-able* in the American world of Books.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

ONE good PLANTATION, situate within one mile of Hides-town, East-New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good house, stables, orchard, and other suitable conveniences, now occupied by Samuel Bailey, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

One large Plantation adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good house, barn and stables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the best fruit, with almost all other conveniences necessary to render a farm agreeable. The whole in the tenure of Absalom Hankins, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

One other Plantation adjoining the above, containing 210 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good house, barn and stables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the best fruit, now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinson, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing. ALSO

One small plantation, containing about 13 acres, most of which being meadow and gardens, would suit a person who could attend the market, it being only 7 miles from this city, on the old York road; there is a handsome large stone house, kitchen, barn, stables, milk house, well, and every kind of conveniences, and would also suit for a gentleman's country seat, it being one of the most healthy spots in this country, it may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing.

A good new two story brick house and kitchen, together with a good two story frame dwelling house, back of the same, with an alley for its accommodation, situate in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, (next to Caleb Ash's) the whole now in the tenure of Valentine War, and may be entered upon the first day of February ensuing.

Also two stables, situate upon the Dock, calculated to contain from 5 to 10 horses each, and may be entered upon immediately; both of these would suit for private stables, as they will be let low.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at the north-east corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. T.b.c. JOHN SHIELDS.

New-London townshiip, Chester county, Jan. 13. 1782.

To be SOLD, or exchanged for a House in Philadelphia,

ABOUT 500 acres of good LAND, divided into two parts by Great Elk creek: There are on said place. two dwelling-houses, with barns and other out-houses sufficient; two orchards, with plenty of meadow made, and more may be made at a small expence; about 300 acres woodland: There is three mill seats on said place. It will be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser. An indisputable title will be given by me ¶ ADAM HILL.

Imported in the last vessels from EUROPE, and now opening for sale, on very reasonable terms, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE in Second-street, next door above Christ Church,

An Assortment of Merchandize,

Among which are,

MEN and womens leather gloves, cassimers, coating, shalloons, corduroys and velvet, flannels, sattinet, prunelle and everlasting, light and dark chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, book muslin, yard wide and 3 qr. Brittanias, Flanders and Russia sheeting, oznabrigs and ticklingburg, black and white gauze, broad and narrow quality and shoe binding, fancy tapes, bobbins and thread, ivory combs, pins, pen-knives, knives and forks, fish-hooks, &c. Also oil by the barrel.

JUST IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE, *and* TO BE SOLD, *by*

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, *in* FRONT-STREET, *the Corner of* GRAY'S ALLEY, *between* CHESTNUT and WALNUT-STREETS,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Season, which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms; among which are,

A VARIETY of superfine, middling and low-priced broad-cloths and coatings, of the most fashionable colours; cotton corduroys and velvets; blankets; tickens; checks; laval, royal, Britannia and sheeting linens; Russia linens and diapers; a large and neat assortment of light and dark ground calicoes and chintzes; yard wide striped and clear muslins; 6-qr. book muslins; wide luteftrings; mantuas; rich black and white sattins; white sarsnet; black mode; silk serges for linings, of various colours; black princes stuff; cambricks and lawns, by pieces and patches; minionet and kenting lawns and aprons; check, kenting, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs; ribbons and silk ferriting; broad and narrow quality and shoe bindings; tapes; bobbins; threads; gartering; 6 qr. laces; nonsopretties; mens and womens cotton hose; mens white and neat fancy coloured silk hose; womens silk mittens; Marseilles quilting bordered; ladies neat silk quilts; sewing silks; pins; pen-knives; knives and forks; fish-hooks; a variety of beads and necklaces; glass lanthorns, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third-street,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.